ATLANTA, GA., MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 11, 1897.-TEN PAGES

MVE DEATHS AND THIRTY-SEVENCASES

Perer Situation in New Orleans Shows No Improvement.

TWO MORE PHYSICIANS SICK

President Olliphant Has No Official Information from Galveston.

THE QUARANTINE GROWS MUCH TIGHTER

The Banks Have Agreed To Furnish \$50,000 if Governor Foster Will Stand by the Loan.

	NEW	
CITIES.	CASES.	DEATHS.
New Orleans	37	5
Nobile		3
Nitta Yuma	0	- 1
Edwards		
clinton	I	0
Biloxi	9	. 1
McHenry	1	0
Scranton	10	0
	-	-
Total	74	11

New Orleans, October 10.-The fever sittion here grew no better today. Early tation here grew no better today. Early he evening there was a promise that FIVE CASES IN GALVESTON yesterday's record wou'd be equaled if was not exceeded. New cases appeared n various portions of the city, many of them, however, being reported in houses where there was already infection.

There were several deaths and in one instance the fatality occurred not long after the report of the case was brought to the attention of the board, Three persons were reported sick in the

Call family on Rosseau between Soraparu and First streets this morning. During the day one of them died. The second death among the cases in Algiers was reported today-Miss Caseiar,

who was reported down with the fever everal days ago. In the other fatal Algiers case the patient was removed to the isolation hospital and died there. Two of the deaths today were in Carrollton, which, 'relative to population, has furnished more fatal cases than any locality in the city.

Official report of the board of health:

Hunter S

one 523.

J. FLOYD JOHNSON V. Pres., New York, FAIRMAN,

EXCHANGE

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TATE EXCHANGE,

ADAIR,

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G. W. ADAIR.

DUNSON,

409 Equitable Bldg

space and desk in ilding.
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West Peachtree, just k, for only \$6,000.
ouse and store, on ladapted for drus on paved street, for

for \$360 per annum.

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NTA

"Cases of yellow fever today, 37; leaths today, 5; total cases of yellow fever to date, 577; total deaths from yellow fever to date, 577; total deaths from yellow fever to date, 61; total cases absolutely recovered, 240; total cases under treatment, 276." Among the new cases is that of Mrs. Sampsell. Her husband, Dr. Sampsell, and beir son were taken ill two or three days ago and The infection has spread in the

reported today-Dr. Otto Lerch, but he is not reported to have a serious attack. Dr. Barnett and Dr. Howard Olliphant are both reported to be progressing fawrably toward recovery.

Among the new cases is that of A. W.

Read, second engineer of the steamship Valleda. He was taken sick on the vessel and immediately removed to the Touro infirmary. The steamer has been disinfected and extra precautions taken to prevent a spread of the fever among others of the crew.

was only reported ill yesterday. Tonight

her mother was announced to have yellow This is the deaths today: is the record of new cases and

Renting Agent, DEATHS. mball House

Armand Gauditz, 1106 Dante. Carrie W. Hecker, 7632 Hampson. Miss Annie Caseiar, 526 Elmira, Al-Call. Rousseau, between Soraparu John McEnery, isolation hospital. NEW CASES.

Maria Gaschenne, sent to Touro in-Dr. Otto Lerch, Camp and Orange Mr. Perry's child, No. 2527 Annunciation

Miss Leonine Billings, 634 Josephine A. W. Reid, sent to Touro infirmary. Miss Corinne Apps, 1516 Thalia. Mrs. Richard Cail, kosseau street, near

liss Bertha Call, same address. Cleero Rosile, Ciaiborne, near Erato. Mrs. J. S. Sampsell, 7922 St. Charles Olive Bohne, 1419 Chartres. D. W. Allen, 716 Dauphin.

Walker Dunson

D. W. Ailen, 716 Dauphins.

Edward Cohen, same address.

Henry Schwarm, 1413 North Claiborne.

Julius Schneidau, 1468 Nashvifle avenue.

Burris Schneidau, 2ame audress.

Claude Barris, 1964 Magazine, sent to

loalation hospital.

Annito Victor, 2116 Constance.

Mrs. Leroy, sent to Touro infirmary.

Miss Mary Call, Rousseau, near First.

Miss Belle Brown, 1703 Coliseum.

Miss Juanita Casey, 5007 Camp.

Walter Bailey Casey, same address.

Joe Mutti, 111 Burgundy.

E. P. Oatis, 4935 Dryades.

John Morem, marine hospital.

Edward C. Ray, 2912 Prytania.

David M. Haspel, 1526 Josephine.

John W. Emmett, 1415 Louisiana aveaue.

Frank Lott, 4629 Laurel.

Frank Lott, 4632 Laurel.

Mrs. Adele Benjamin, 1133 Gravier.

Master Fred C. Berrmann, 1133 Gravier.

Frank Killeala, 2318 Gravier.

Mrs. J. P. Hecker, 7632 Hampson.

No Information from Guiteras.

Up to tonight President Olliphant had not seen officially notified of the existence of rellow fever in Galveston. Dr. Olliphant is, however, in communication with the Galveston authorities and expects to hear from bem shortly. In the meantime there is o little traffic between New Orleans and salveston that there is small danger of the transports.

transmission of the infection from one

other city. marine hospital service announced loday that the camp for plantation labor will be opened Wednesday next and a sur-fron will be put in charge. The camp will be located on the Southern Pacific road, some fifteen miles from town, and all who to there will be to the town. there will be released after ten days' stention and sent into the sugar district. Governor Foster has placed himself in ation here with the banks which are the fiscal agents and has received as-Ance of their willingness to put up \$50,provided the governor is able to show
an that a majority of the members of
elegislature are wilking to pledge themto the amount of the majoropriation covering the amount advanced. Governor Fos-ter is understood to be in favor of giving the money wanted and he is receiving Bedges daily from members of the legis-lature that they will

Two bathroom hearths, and mi People Want Funerals. oice neighborh was an immense crowd congregatin the vicinity of the Cazeaux residence this morning when the funeral of the head of the household took place. Cazeaux died last night and was given a regular funeral today. The crowd showed in a very emphatic way its satisfaction over the sweeping aside of the sanitary regulations of the board, which is opposed to large funerals and the congregation of crowds within the vicinity of nouses from which bodies are taken. The Cazeaux case was reported last week. Mrs. Cazeaux objected to the putting up of a flag and fought off the police officers for some time. Experts, however, ultimately diagnosed the case as yellow fever. It was so late in be-ing reported that there was little chance to save the life of the man and freedom of ntercourse between the inmates of the ne effect of spreading the infection in the

The last St. Claude street flag has been dipped. The fever started on St. Claude, but the board promptly took charge of the nfected premises, succeeded in obtaining he co-operation of residents in the vicinity nd in the rigid quarantine and sanitaon, demonstrating the possibility of

stamping out a focks of infection.

The board of health has been enabled considerably to reduce its expenses by its decision to release, with the usual five days' detention, houses wherein yellow fever has existed. The sanitary force has been got in such shape now that fumiga tion is done promptly and the board is thus put in a position to dispense with many guards who were being stationed to watch houses after they were entirely free A dozen or more people were removed to

the detention camp today. There are now a hundred refugees in the camp. The fare has been improved and the accommodations increased. Today being Sunday it was not possible to do much in the direction of moving freight. The report of numerous cases and several deaths will indeed have a tendency

to make the country towns draw the quarantine lines even more taut than be-

Local Physicians Declare That They Are Not Yellow Scourge.

SAY IT IS THE DENGUE FEVER

Guiteras Makes an Official Report to the Surgeon General-Will Be Mass Meeting Today.

Galveston, Tex., October 10.-Before meeting of the Galveston board of health tcday Dr. Guiteras made the following statement:

statement;
"I have reported to Surgeon General Wyman and communicated to Health Officer Fisher, County Physician Warfield and Acting Mayor Skinner that there are five cases of yellow fever nere and three cases that have recovered from the disease. "There is no doubt in my mind as to the correctness of the diagnosis. I have been very careful and have made no statement as to any case without close personal examination. The cases are scattered and seem to have no connection. They appear to have developed in a quite confusing way and are mixed with dengue fever. There is one at the Sealey hospital.
"I have reported two at St. Mary's in-

pital.

"I have reported two at St. Mary's infirmary, but find that in one at the infirmary I was mistaken. I misunderstood the statement of the attending physician as to the presence of albumen in the urine. Finding there is no albumen. I after my diagnosis as to that case. The other case in the infirmary is distinctly yellow fever." According to this statement, there are

four cases of yellow fever here, as the case in which Guiteras was misraken is one of the five mentioned in the above

The opinion of a majority of the physicians here is that there is no vellow fever at Galveston, but a type of dengue fever has existed for the past sixty days; that there have been 15,000 cases of dengue and not a single death.

A meeting of citizens of Galveston has been called for Monday morning for the purpose of asking Dr. Wymin to keep Dr. report fully on all suspicious cases. Galveston was somewhat excited Satur-

day night, but today the city was quiet. The Santa Fe is the only rangoad open All other roads were cut off last night before any one could get out of town. The Santa Fe took out seventy-persons last night and one hundred and eighteen departed on today's trait. Forty-two people are booked for New 1 ork by steamer which sails Monday, and forty people have left by boat for bay shere points.

The citizens claim if these four cases are yellow fever, then thousands of citizens have had it, as there have been the usands of cases similar to the cases pronounced by Dr. Guiteras to be yellow faver.

WYMAN AWAITS INFORMATION. Surgeon General Has Heard Nothing Later from Galveston.

Washington, October 10.-Late last night Surgeon General Wyman, of the marine hospital service, received a brief dispatch from Dr. John Guiteras, the yellow fever expert, informing him of the appearance of the disease in Galveston, Tex. The dis patch was as follows: "Five cases of yellow fever here; three more have been. Will report to local authorities. I do not apprahend serious

ouble here, but dengue causes much con Dr. Wyman has been in communication with Dr. Fisher, of Galveston, and State Health Officer Swearingen, and has been advised that all necessary precautions have

been taken to prevent the spread of the vice have known for several weeks of the existence of considerable dengue fever at Galveston, but they decline to express any opinion of the development of the yell Dr. Guiteras would fever at that place. have been sent to Galveston sooner had it

been possible to spare his services else-Today's report from Dr. Guiteras has

BILOXI HAS ONE MORE DEATH. Ten New Cases Are Reported at Scranton and One at McHenry.

Biloxi, Miss., October 10 .- Miss Bennett, living on Back Bay, died today of yellow fever. She had recovered, but got up too soon, had a relapse and in a few hours was

The fever-stricken physicians and other sick people, with one or two exceptions, are progressing favorably. As to the prevailing fever, the general condition may justly be regarded as encouraging. The weather is much cooler this evening, and this of itself gives hope.

The board of health reports nine new cases and one death. Total yellow fever to date, 300; total deaths to date, 13. One new case of yellow fever reported at McHenry-Mrs. McHenry, wife of Dr. Mc-

SEVEN NEW CASES AND THREE DEATHS

Relapse.

The Chlorine Bacteride Is Being Tried Now as a Preventive.

Gulf City Has a Hard Sunday in Its | For Five Hours the Water Poured Out |

Fourth Week of Yellow Fe-

ver Visitation.

Mobile, Ala., October 10.-Seven new cases f yellow fever, two deaths in the city and one at Magazine Point, three miles distant, and three recoveries make the record for this city for the past twenty-four hours.

Jesse Patcher, 69 Palmetto. George L. Brown, Warren, near North Max Semmeler, at Magazine Point.

DEATHS.

NEW CASES. Charles Kirkland, 325 Spring Hill avenue Frank Cox, Royal, near Church, C. A. McKellar, Franklin, corner Canal. William Chicazola, Texas, corner Dun

J. Thornton Bidgood, 207 South Broad. J. T. Ahrens, Contl. near Broad, removed to city hospital. C. M. Snyder, 5 Kennedy street.

RECOVERIES.

Mary Otis.
M. C. Pelham.
J. L. Shiflet.
Total cases 121; deaths, 20; recoveries, 65; remaining under treatment, 36.
The fever seems to be well intrenched on Spring Hill avenue. The end of the fourth Spring Hill avenue. The end of the fourth week of the visitation sees four infected points, the one just mentioned, the original one in the neighborhood of Government and Church streets, the one in the south part of town, and that at the city hospital, a little north of Center street.

The chlorine bacteride sent here by J. J. Russell, of Chicago, has been adopted in practice by Dr. Ketchum, president of the board of health and several physicians, but its efficacy as a preventative has not yet been passed upon by them. There was a fall of rain this morning and the temperature is somewhat cooler.

MONTGOMERY HAD GOOD SCARE. Mail Carrier's Death Was Erroneously Attributed to Yellow Fever.

Montgomery, Ala., October 10.-Yesterday mail carrier by the name of Stebbins died in this city.

During the afternoon there were rumors afoot that he died of yellow fever. State health officer. Dr. Sanders, was wired for and the county board of health met with him last night to consider the matter. No conclusion was reached, however, because the miscroscopical investigation could not be conducted at night. Today the noon it issued a statement signed by every member of that hedy to the effect that the cause of Sielbirg's death was not yellow fever. This is supplemented by another statement to the same effect, signed by

This allays completely a considerable excitement that has existed all day. Steb-bins had no: been out of the city in over a year and had not come in contact with any case of fever He had been suffering with liver trouble for a long time and had an extremely yellow appearance for months. About ten days ago he and his family were taken suddenly sick from eating a supper of canned salmon. The family all got well in a few days, but Stebbins devilored a case of ptomaine poisoning resulting in his death.

FINDS CURE FOR YELLOW FEVER Professor Sanarelli Claims To Have Discovered a Remedy.

London, October 11 .- A dispatch to The Times from Montevideo says that Professor Sanarelli, who discovered the yellow fever

Another dispatch says that the locusts have reappeared in the north and west of

NITTA YUMA HAS ONE DEATH. Agent of Railroad a Victim to Yellow Fever.

Cleburg, Miss., October 10.-The agent of the Valley route at Nitta Yuma-G. S. Smith-died this evening. His wife is in a hopeless condition. Other patients doing

well. No other cases. ARRESTED AS STEAMER TOUCHED Man Said To Have Miss Day's Dia

monds Has Been Caught. Paris, October 10 .- A dispatch from Havre says that on the arrival of the steamshi La Champagne this morning the police, acting under instructions from New Lork

took into custody Henri Paillusseau on the charge of complicity in the robbery of diamond jewelry, the property of Miss Susan De Forest Day, owner of the steam Miss Day's jewelry, valued at \$6,000, was stolen from her yacht while lying off White Stone, L. I., about a month ago.

Etienne Castillon, a young French nan who was accused of the theft, made a full confession and asserted that he disposed of the diamonds to Leon Roussell, a French man, residing in New York city. The lat-ter, who has been indicted for complicity in the robbery, is understood to have said that he gave the jewels to Henri Pailles-seau as security for a loan of \$100, but

FOOTPADS KILL AN OLD CARRIER Newspaper Deliverer Robbed of a Few

his statement is doubted by the police,

Chicago, October 10 .- Footpads this morn ng held up Frank Brunnstein, a newspaper carrier sixty years old, and after struggling with him for a few pennies and nickels, amounting to \$1.80, shot the old Brunnstein died shortly afterwards.

MONTEREY IN GOOD CONDITION Monitor Will Be Released from Dry Dock in Few Days.

Cal., October 10.-The monit Monterey, which went into dry dock Monday last, will be released early this week Her officers say that she is in excellent condition, and with the minor repairs and changes now authorized, will be ready for

WATER DELUGES **FASHIONABLE HOMES**

Mobile Appears To Have Quite a Serious Big Main Bursts Where New York's Nationalists Observe Sixth Anniversary Swells Reside.

ARE FOUR INFECTED POINTS HOUSES ARE BADLY INJURED FIVE THOUSAND WERE IN LINE Rumbling Noise Preceded the Breaking

of Four Foot Pipe.

RAIN COOLS THE TEMPERATURE SOME GEYSERS IN THE MIDDLE OF THE STREET NO UNION JACK WAS SEEN IN THE PARADE

and Swept Into the Residences. New York, October 10 .- A large Crotor

water main burst early this morning at the corner of Madison avenue and Forty-eighth street, the heart of the fashionable dis street, the heart of the fashionable dis-trict, and wrought such havoc with prop-erty, both near and remote, that not even a partial calculation can be made of the financial damage at present. For blocks around scarcely a building escaped injury by reason of the volumes of water which poured into the streets, cellars and base-ments. The loss will reach far into the

The damage by the water extends as far west as Sixth avenue, and as far east as First avenue. The sewers were choked by the great rush of water, and then the flood rose in the streets. The big water main probably cracked by a blast which was fired in a sewer excavation late Sat-urday afternoon. Then in the night time, when the strain on the pipe was greatest,

it gave way, and the flood followed.

The breaking of the four-foot pipe was announced by a rumbling noise awakened the people in the immediate vi-cinity. Looking out of their windows they saw a great geyser in the middle of the avenue shoot a vast volume of water into the air, a column so high that it reached almost to the top of the electric light pole on the corner. Those who had no view of the fountain heard a mighty rush of

For five hours this column shot into the air before it was shut off at its source, and in that length of time 10,000,000 gallons of water had run down the avenue and side streets on either hand. All the streets east of Madison avenue slope gradually, and down them the water surged in a torrent, flooding the cellars and basements. The most serious damage was done to the building of the railroad branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, and to the Knickerbocker Athletic Clubhouse. In the basement of the latter place were located the dynamos, machinery, bowling alleys, bathrooms and swimming tank. They have probably been rulned by the flood. The club officials place the loss at \$15,000. The clubhouse will e closed unto the damage has been repaired. Almost with out exception the hours in the vicinity of the break were so flo, fed that they have been damaged from \$50 to \$2,000. The res-idences of J. Hooker Hamersley, William Eustace, J. Talbot and the clubhouse of the Delta Phi were mong those most

damaged. The main which broke was laid in 1874. It has a capacity of 2,000,000 gallons an hour, with a pressure of twenty-seven pounds to the square inch.

THOMAS WILLIAM ADAMS DEAD.

Was Chairman of Committee Which Escorted Monroe's Body to Richmond. New York October 10 .- Thomas William Adams, who was prominent in the Tammany society forty-five years ago and who was chairman of the committee which escorted the body of President Monroe to Richmond, Va., died at his home in Brook-lyn today, aged seventy-five years.

ALBERT EDWARD TAKES NO PART He Refuses To Mediate in the Engineering Dispute.

London, October 11 .-- The prince of Wales has declined an invitation to mediate in engineering dispute.

n the course of his letter of refusal be says that he deeply deplores the "disastrous state of affairs," but feels it would in any way to interfere or to mix himsel

WILL HUNT FOR SOUTH POLE. Antarctic Explorer To Start from Eng-

land Next July. London, October 11 .- A dispatch to The Daily Chronicle from Christiania says that he commercial and scientific expedition to under the conduct of Dr. Borchgrevinck, the antarctic explorer, will start from Eng-

TO FINISH TREATY WITH GREECE Sultan Appoints Tewfik Pasha To Complete Negotiations.

Constantinople, October 10.-The sultan has appointed the minister of foreign affairs, Tewfik Pasha, as the plenipotentiary of Turkey to negotiate the definitive police treaty with Greece.

TRIBESMEN ARE AGAIN ACTIVE. British Captain and Private Killed in a Sunday Skirmish.

Simla, October 10.-A dispatch from Jamrud, near the entrance to the Khyber Pass, says that the hostile tribesmen have been active there today and have fired on a patrol of dragoons, killing Captain Jones, a British officer, and one private.

German Syndicate Wants To Buy the Exclusive Right. London, October 10 .- A dispatch to The Times from Santiago de Chile says that a German syndicate has offered to the Chilean government 100,000,000 pesos at 4½

BUILD RAILROADS IN CHILE

per cent interest to be invested exclu The offer is favorably received. WILL MARRY AMERICAN GIRL Count Charles Seilern To Wed Miss Woerishoffer, of New York.

NEGRO MAN KILLS TWO WOMEN. Frank Early Commits a Double Murder

London, October 10.—The Morning Post announces that a marriage has been ar-ranged between Count Charles Seilern

and Miss Antoinette Woerishoffer, daugh

ter of the late Charles Woerishoffer, of

and Surrenders to Police. Cincinnati, O., October 10.-Frank Early, colored, shot and killed his wife today from whom he had been separated six years, then shot and mortally wounded his mistress, Nannie Frey. He gave himself up to the police

FLOWERS COVER PARNELL'S GRAVE

of the Statesman's Death.

Stars and Stripes Were Carried Side by Side with Green Flag.

Every County in Ireland Was Represented in the Long Procession.

Dublin, October 10,-Today is the sixth anniversary of the death of Charles Stewart Parnell. Five thousand nationalists pa-raded the streets to the bleak Glasnevin cemetery, where they heaped high the grave of their famous and lamented leader with flowers brought from all the counties of Ireland. The demonstration was unique, Previous

demonstrations have had strictly a funeral character; but in accordance with the deeision of the leaders, that of today was divested of all the trappings and the suits of woe and converted into a triumphal procession, lively national airs replacing dirges, The country people were brought in by crowded excursion trains. In their hats they wore ivy and shamrocks instead of crape. It was emphatically the people's day; for the aristocracy held coldly aloof. No flags were raised on the public buildings along the line of route and only a few houses of the poor displayed decorations. The poverty of Ireland was exhibited not only by the children who walked in their bare feet, but in the attempts at a uniform for the processionists, who seldom achieved more than a faded green sash or a spray

of ivy on the coat.

The day was wet, windy and cheerless; and the demonstration was imposing in no

respect except in its spirit.

The procession started from St. Stephens green at 1 o'clock, led by a mounted guard of honor of Irish national foresters, immediafely followed by the York street brass band, which preceded the memorial car. The car was the most conspicuous feature. It was drawn by four coal black horses, and upon it were piled wreaths and crosses, a veritable mass of white and green stacked as high as a load of hay. A bronze bust of Parnell, surmounted the car and above the head streamed a green flag emblazoned with a setting sun in

Procession a Long One.

After the car came the members of the Irish parliamentary party, headed by Mr. John Redmond, member of parliament for Waterford, the moving spirit of the celebration. They were followed by the honorary officers of the demonstration commit ee, the staffs of The Irish Daily Independ-nt, The Evening Herald and Weekly Indeendent; delegates from the Irish National League of Great Britain and then by the carriages containing Mr. John Parnell, member of parliament; Mrs. Dickinson, sister of the dead patriot; other members of the Parnell family; though the venerable Mrs. Delia Parnell was unable to be present. James Stephens, the lord mayor and corporation of Dublin, the mayors, sheriffs and municipal dignitaries of Cork and Limerick, robed in their official regalia, the maces being wound with ivy, rode next in gilded coaches, After them came the various deputations carrying gaudy banners. The Farriers' Society, the Bakers' Asthe Mineral Water Operatives' Society, the Rope Makers' Society, the Ancient Order of Foresters, Dublin district; the regular operative coopers' society, the friendly Union, the York Street Workmen, the St James Gate Employees, the postoffice officials, the Blue Belle Workmen's Club, the O'Donnell Gaelic football club, the Kilmainham township commissioners, representatives of the Fitzwilliam ward. Trinity Dock ward, Inns Quay ward, South City ward, Royal Exchange ward, Manslot House ward, representatives of the brew ing trade, representatives of seven building trades, representatives of the printing trades, the coachmakers and the poulterers There were more than thirty bands in the procession and every county and large town, as well as scores of smaller towns, had representation in county or town offlcials, clubs, societies or other organization.

passing a given point.

Stars and Stripes in Line. No Union Jacks were carried, but nearl every county delegation raised the star and stripes next to the green flag. Though the crowds were so great that the police had considerable difficulty in clearing the way for the procession, there were no shouts or disturbances. Old men remarked

that Irishmen seem each year to have lost something more of their proverbial exuberance On the arrival of the procession at th cemetery, the committee and the members of the Parnell family walked around the grave and deposited wreaths and floral tokens, conspicuous among the latter being a cross of ferns and white roses bearing the

inscription "in ever loving memory of my husband, K. Parnell." There was no speech-making and nothing in the way of formal ceremony. A smar shower finally sent the spectators scurry

ing for shelter. There were no partisan collisions and the one of the anti-Parnell press in commenting upon the anniversary and the celebration is exceptionally moderate. The Irisl

World says:
"It is deplorable that a great man's memory should be dragged into the arena of the party politics. Parnell has been dead long enough for his name to be placed beside those of the greatest patriots, high above section and sect, amid the reverence and love of a grateful people united in sentiment here if, unfortunately, nowhere else.

SHOT HERSELF THROUGH HEAD. Suicide of Mrs. J. G. Harmison at Anderson, S. C.

Columbia, S. C., October 10 .- (Special.)-Mrs. J. G. Harmison, wife of Professor J. G. Harm'son who came from Rome, Ga., about three years ago to Anderson, took her own life last night, shooting herself through the head, the ball entering the right temple and coming out the left side The coroner held an inquest early this morning, and the evidence given the jury rendered a verdict that Mrs. Harmin killed herself in a state of mental depres-

cident are peculiarly sad. Professor Harmi-son has been away from home since April, in charge of some department at the Nash-ville exposition. He was summoned to his wife's bedside Friday, and arrived yes-terday evening. Having done all he could for the comfort of his wife, and leaving her apparently asleep, he reclined upon a lounge in the adjoining room, and, from that four fatigue, fell asleep. He awoke at 1:30 him loose.

The circumstances surrounding the in

o'clock in the morning and went to his wife's bedside and found her dead.

Mrs. Harmison has been in ill health for some time. Her physician testified to the fact that some time in January she had brought him a pistol asking him to keep it for her, as she feared she might take her own life, and that he kept it for over a

FROM PENITENTIARY TO JAIL. Why Place of Confinemnt of Gus Thomas Was Changed.

Nashville, Tenn., October 10 .- (Special.)-Gus Thomas, the rotorious Hardin county moonshiner and murderer, was this af-ternoon placed in the Davidson county jail for safe keeping. Thomas was re-cently convicted of killing a Dr. Martia at Red Sulphur Springs and sentenced to ten years. Since the first conviction he was convicted of assassinating John Ken-nedy, who had guided a revenue officer to his still, and sentenced to hang. Pend ing his appeal to the supreme court from the last sentence he was placed in the penitentiary to serve a portion of his ten years' sentence. Yesterday, however, it was discovered that Thomas and Gus Hyatt, who was sentenced to the penitentiary for robbing a train near Clarks-ville, were hidden in the harness shop

Thomas was jailed for safe keeping. A POSSE SCOURS THE COUNTRY. Two Becks Will Be Lynched if They

with a view to escaping after night, and

Are Caught. Rogers, Ark., October 10.—A posse is scouring the country in the vicinity of Cherokee City, this county, determined upon lynching John and Robert Beck, two well-known characters from the Indian Territory.

They are charged with assaulting Mrs.

MAN BURNS WIFE TO DEATH Throws Coal Oil Over Her Clothing

HE IS NOW UNDER ARREST

The Witness Says That Deepyster

Tried the Same Act Once

and Applies Match.

Before. Cincinnati, O., October 19 .- A special to The Commercial Tribune from Canton, O.,

"Residents of the tenderloin district at daylight this morning who investigated screams, saw a column of flames in the rear yard of the home of William Depeyster. In the flames was found Mrs. Depeyster and before aid could be rendered she was burned to death. The kitchen of the house was covered with oil spots and fragments of a broken lamp were found in the

"Depeyster, when found, would give no explanation of what had occurred, and was placed under arrest on suspicion of mur-

"Neighbors say he and his wife had been

quarreling all night. "Maggie Greathouse, who was on the second floor of the building all night, was taken in custody by the officers as a witness. She gives no light on the case beyond the starting of the quarrel shortly after midnight. She tells of a former attempt Depeyster made to kill his wife several months ago. At that time, when he was arrested for disorderly conduct, she says, after a protracted quarrel between Depeyster and his wife, she went to their room in answer to a call for help and found Mrs. Depeyster's night robe on fire and saturated with oil which Depeyster had poured over her after breaking the amp. He had ignited the garment. The two women fought him off and extinguish-

ed the flames. The Depeysters have borne unenviable reputations for some time and had ducted several questionable places. Depeyster comes from a well-to-do fam-ily, and was a railroad man up to three years ago, when he married this woman, since which he has been to bad pursuits. "Opinion differs as to how Mrs. Depey-ster's clothing was ignited this morning. It was at first supposed that a lighted lamp had been thrown at her, but as the burner to the lamp cannot be found and nothing in the room where the oil was spilled was burned, leaving no evidence of an explosion, some of the officers believe that the plan described by the woman on the former occasion was the one which aused the death this morning.

TODD STABS LITTLE TO DEATH. Two Young Kentuckians Have Fatal Quarrel Over Crops.

Richmond, Ky., October 10.-Rutherford Todd, youngest son of Frank Todd, a wealthy farmer, stabbed Dan Little, a farmer living on his father's place yesterday, inflicting wounds that will prove fatal. The men had had trouble over a division of crops. Little attacked Todd with a rock. Todd, who was horseback, leaped from his saddle and drawing a pocket knife, began stabbing Little, who fell. Todd

continued to carve his helpless victim, eaving him for dead. Todd surrendered to the sheriff, and was released on bond pending his victim's con

Woman Is Killed and Man and Boy

Severely Hurt. Baltimore, October 10 .- A trolley car of the Point Breeze division of the City and Suburban Traction line ran down a wagon on the Mt. Carmel road, two miles from Baltimore, this afternoon, instantly killing Mrs. John Frederick Heim, Jr., of 424 South Washington street, this city, and injuring her husband and their two boys. Mrs. Heim was on the rear seat of the overed wagon when the car ran into it, and becoming entangled in the wreckage, was thrown under the car and cut in twain. Her husband and the two children, on the front seat, were thrown twenty feet, but escaped with severe bruises and con

The conductor and motorman were ar

A LAW STUDENT GOES CRAZY. Confined in an Asylum He Chokes His Cellmate to Death.

Austin, Tex., October 10 .- J. B. West, who has been attending the law class of the State university, became violently insane yesterday, thinking he was a great populist leader and was going to be Texas' governor.

He was confined in the lunatic asylum in a cell with another lunatic, named Thomas At an early hour this morning he choked Denge to death, notwithstanding the fact that four attendants were trying to tear

CHICAGO PLATFORM BEING VINDICATED

Hon. W. J. Bryan's Great Argument at Nashville.

STILL PRESSING THE BATTLE

Democracy Is Not on the Defensive but Is Aggressive.

STRONGER THAN IT WAS A YEAR AGO

Republicans Are Now Answering Their Own Arguments-Trying To Get Credit in Rise of Products.

Mr. James M. Head conducted Mr. Bryan ville exposition on Friday, and introduced him very simply. The speaker notified his pearers at the outset that he would devote himself to an exposition of evidences which showed that the Chicago platform is being indicated. The more striking parts of

"I want to say to you that events are coming to our rescue, and that the plat-form is stronger today than it was a year ago; and I phophesy that it will be strongago; and I phophesy that it will be strong-er a year from now than it is now. We are not apologizing. We are not on the defen-sive. We are on the aggressive. We are still pressing the battle along those lines and our enemy of last year is furnishing us proof that we are right. Therefore, to-night, I am going to spend my time laying down propositions for our opponents to

plank in regard to arbitration is stronger now than it was last year, and you can challenge any republican to dispute that

"But that is only one plank. We denounced government by injunction and some said that we reflected upon the courts. We did not. We simply insist that even a judge is a servant of the people, and the people have the right to limit the jurisdic-tion of their courts, as they have the right to declare that a man charged with

crime shall be tried by a jury and not by a judge.
"It is for the people themselves to say, what jurisdiction their judges shall exercise and what shall be the methods of trial. The difficulties growing out of the coal strike have called the attention of the people to the dangers that lurk in government by injunction.

"Let me call your attention to another thing: We opposed the trust last year. We denounced the trust. We insisted that it was hostile to the genius of our institutions. We insisted that a government like ours must be great enough to suppress trust organized to drive out competition and then plundering the public after com-petition had been destroyed. The opposi-tion to trusts is stronger than it was last year, because the people have seen what it was to have the trust draw a tariff bill in the pretended interest of the rest of the people. That tariff bill, more than any bill that has ever been drawn, was drawn by the trust and for the trust. One of the by the trust and for the trust. One of the members of congress called attention to recent decision in a German court in which the court held that the trust was in keeping with the idea of protection, that if you gave a tariff to a manufacturing in-dustry, you expected the industry to take advantage of it, and if it becomes neces-sary to form a trust in order to get the advantage of that tariff law, then the trust must have been in contemplation of those who framed the law. That is not the exact language, but if you will read the quota-tion from the German court you will find that he sustains our contention, that it is

absurd to give a trust the protective tariff and then complain that they did not mean to take advantage of it.

"My friends, the tariff bill has been written. Congress met. Congress did not have time to abolish government by injunction, but congress did have time

turn (ver the taxing power of this nation to a syndicate of the United States. "A republican up in Nebraska was asked last Monday whether he thought the Ding-ley bill had anything to do with the rise in wheat. 'Well,' said he, 'it was at least a striking coincidence.' Now, I don't know whether you have anybody in this state who sees a striking coincidence in rise of wheat just about the time the Ding-ley bill was passed, but if there is 1 want call that person's attention to anothe striking coincidence. Wheat has failen 10 cents from the highest point it reached. t was up to a dollar one day in Chicago; I think it is down now to something like 90 cents. It has been as low as 88 cents, and what worries me is how can the republicans account for the fact that after the republican party raised wheat to a dollar, it let it go down again? It is a striking coincidence. Now, if it is a good thing to have wheat at a dollar, and the republican party put it there, in the first place, how can it excuse itself for letting it go down

"Well, then, there is another thing that, to my mind, is a striking coincidence. Now, the rise in wheat, unless it is followed by a rise in other things, might not be a uni versal blessing. Take my own case, for instance. My farm is in corn. I have five acres near Lincoln which I had saved. had saved the five acres for a dumping ground for the world's silver. (Great applause.) I had some republican friends who seemed to be afraid that if we had free oinage our country would be used as a dumping ground for the world's silver, and so I just saved that five acres, and if I had been elected I was going to surprise my timid republican friends by offering it as a dumping ground for all the silver of the world, so that it would have held it all-so that the republicans would not have been bothered by having it. But the election went against us, and I saw that for four years, at least, my land would not be needed of a dumping ground, and so I put it in corn. But it is just my luck. I am some thing like the man who, after a series of misfortunes, said if it rained soup he wouldn't have any spoon. You see, I didn't know that Hanna had planned a famine in India. Now, my friends, I don't speak o it with any feeling of sadness or disapp intment, because I have no right to expect any inside information under this administration. But, as I cannot expect to get in on the ground floor when these famines are going to be scattered over the world's surface for the benefit of our people, I have made up my mind to do what every man must do when he has to take his chances. I am going to put a part of my five acres in wheat, a part in corn, a part in oats, and a part in potatoes, and then Hanna can's have a famine anywhere but what

"But let me pass to another subject. We said last year that the gold standard was bad and we denounced the gold standard, said it was anti-American, said it was un-American, declared war against it, and announced to the world that it was a war which would not end until that gold standard was driven from the Unted States back to England. You heard republican speak-ers say that the gold standard was-the standard of civilization. praise it, and yet, my friends, the first act

of the republicans' present administration was to ask for an appointment of a com mission to go to Europe and try to get rid of the gold standard, which the republicans praised last fall.

Republicans, you think a high tariff is a good thing. Don't you know that ver you have a high tariff you al ways have some party denouncing it? Democrats, you think a low tariff a good thing. Don't you know that whenever you have a low tariff you generally find some party denouncing it? And yet we had bimetallism for eighty-one years, and no party ever denounced it. That is a rec-ord which any party can be proud of. Ask your republican friends what they have to say against so unanimous an in dorsement of bimetallism.

"But there is a harder proposition than that. We have abandoned bimetallism and adopted the gold standard without any party in the United States asking for it. What do you think of that? Change the financial policy of a nation, go from a system universally commended for eightyyears to an experiment, and no party asking that it be done. I affirm that the American people Livet adopted the gold standard. It was adopted for them by congress. I affirm, rext that congress did not know that it was adopting the gold standard when it did it. Why, the speaker, as Mr. Gaines has suggested, did not know it when he signed the bill. Senators and out that they did not know that the bill changed the monetary system of the na

had people say that it was impossible to get a bill through congress containing an important provision without the knowledge congress. Republicans, did you know that events had robbed you of this arguty years? If any republican tells you that It is impossible to get a bill through con-gress containing a provision of which congress is ignorant, you ask him who pu section 22 into the Dingley bill.

"Let me lay down another proposition ins this is the hardest of the We had the gold standard twenty-three years, and in all that time no political party in national convention praised it. What do you think of that? Do you know of any other policy that was ever so bad that the people endured it for twenty-three years when it had no party defending it? It is true of the gold stan dard. Will any advocate of the gold stan-dard explain why the blessings of the gold standard were so concealed that no party discovered those blessings for twenty-three this is history. I want to ask your gold standard friends why it was that twenty-three years every party held out the promise of abandoning the gold stan-

"If you doubt that we were on the demo cratic side last fall, read what some of the leading democrats said after we had instructed a majority. They went to Chicago boasting that when the delegates found how the delegates from New York felt about it that they would disobey their instructions—actually boasted that in spite of instructions to the contrary they would still carry the convention; but they did not do it. My friends, it is bad to have tho leave us who have worked with us, but of all the democratic conventions to leave. would rather have any pretended democrat leave that convention than any other convention the party ever held, because he

'According to Le returns, seven millions and a little more favored the republican platform. But did you ever read the re-publican platform? That was not a goldstandard pistform, I believe, that it carried It is the same as a gold-standard platform, but it does not declare for the gold standard. That platform declared for the double standard. It pledged the republican party to do what it could to secure international bimetallism, and Mr. McKin-ley, in his letter of acceptance, renewed pledge, and when he was elected he started to carry out the pledge and re amend the appointment of a commission Do you mean to say that it is a victor; for the gold standard to elect a pledged to get rid of it? And yet, riends, that is just what the American people did. Six and a half millions of p ple voted for independent bimetallism; seven millions for international bimetallism; thirteen millions and one-half neonly voted to condemn the gold standard after twenty-three years of trial.

There was another platform democrats adopted a platform which they declared that the gold stands was good. Well; my friends, if anybody wanted to vote for the gold standard there vas a platform that expressed his ideas They nominated their ticket, they went out and made their fight and they polled 132,000 votes, or a little less than 1 per cent of the votes of the United States.

"In that minority report you will find that the bolting democrats declared that they were afraid that free coinage would interfere with the security of interna-tional bimetallism, toward which they said every effort should be directed; so you see at Chicago they wanted to get rid of the gold standard wanted to get rid of the gold standard and they were opposed to free coinage for fear it would interfere with the getting rid of the gold standard. Now, I do not know yet now they are trying to get credit for the spasmodic rise in certain products, whether you have any gold-standard demwhether you have any gold-standard democrats in your town or not, but, my friends, I want a gold democrat to answer this question: 'Did the gold democrafs believ in a gold standard at Chicago?' If they did, tried to practice a fraud upon their the convention, for there they were in favor of international bimetal-

"Peter Cartwright was once asked of he was sanctified, and he said, 'Yes, in spots.'
The gold democrat is honest in spots. He spends so much time in talking about honest money that he has no time to be hones in his efforts to get any kind of money. Now, my friends, you cannot evade the proposition. The gold democrat was either a fraud and pretender at Chicago or he was a bimetallist. But I do not want to dwell longer on this phase of the subject. "Now, during the campaign some republicans abused me. Some papers said hard things against me. If there are any repubhere tonight I am going to convince them I am a better man than they gave m credit for. It is not worth while for a man to stand out on a cold night and talk to the people who went through the fight last fall without Tosing their integrity. I want somebody against me. My friends, I want to convince you that I am a better man than the republicans thought I was, and a better patriot. I was proud of the manner in which our people submitted to defeat; proud of people bowed to the will of the majority. We did not know just where the more than accepting defeat gracefully. I believe in helping them carry out every good policy which they proposed. I believe in bimetallism. From the bottom of my heart I want it. I am in favor of inde pendent bimetallism. I would not wait for e moment for the aid or consent of any her nation on earth to decide on the policy of our financial system. But it will be three years before we can get a chance to put our ans in execution. For three years we ust walt, and in the meantime I am willing to help the republicans get interna-tional bimetallism, if there is any possibility of securing it. I know they will get the of securing it. I know they will get the credit if they bring it, but if they bring it, they are entitled to the credit for it, and if they bring it I shall rejoice as sin cerely, as emphatically, as any republican who favors international bimetallism. I believe that when they try to get internabimetallism, until we can put our plans in operation, we ought to help the I am in favor of helping Wolcott to try and scare those capitalists, and I am speaking twice a day to back him up. He says if ney don't do somthing right away the free silver party will win, and I say to, so He points out that the silver movement is growing, and I want to make it grow. Well, my friends, I am so earnest in this

matter, I am so anxious to have bim

which they can use to secure international bimetallism and get the credit for it. I will tell you what my plan is. We have elections in several states this fall. Now, my plan is for all republicans who believe in international bimetallism to join with us this fall to make the vote for silver as large as possible. I want to carry every state where there is an election by an overshelming majority for free silver. what? The news will go across the ocean; Wolcott will be waiting to get the news, and when he gots the message that every-one of these states have gone for silver. he will rush to the big financiers and wi show them the telegram and say, 'Didn't I tell you so. If you don't hurry and send delegates to that conference the free silver party will win. You have got to have thos

delegates sent at once.' Now, my friends, reforms come to get rid of abuses, and reforms are initiated and supported by the people who suffer from abuses, and every reform that has been achieved of great benefit to mankind has come in spite of and not because of the capitalist. And yet the republican party try-the future of our country and the wei fare of our children, not to local but to foreign financiers. I denounce that platform as the most infamous one ever adopted and any man ought to blush to stand

"But enough of that. Let me call your attention to another fact that has been exploded in their argument. They said all we needed was confidence. We had an election and it went their way, and accordplain of the size of their majority. said confidence was restored. They said 'Now prosperity would come,' and did for two months. Why, the trade papers old us how business was looking up. The boom lasted nearly a month; long enough for the people to spend the money the republicans put in circulation on election day, and then it dropped again. "Then times got worse. There were mor

banks that failed within the first six nonths after confidence was restored than there had been failures in the correspond ing six months of the year before. business houses failed in the first nonths after the restoration of confidence han had failed during the same period of the year previous. Times got bad and they got worse, and then they got worse ple concluded that I must have been elect "But after about six months things be

gan to look up. Do you know where the first ray of hope came from? It came from the Klondike. I read you a dispatch from London, and since the republicans have transferred the legislative the hands of foreigners, London is place whence cometh their hope; and the first ray of hope came from the discovery of gold in the British possessions at Klon And they rejoice, and men who had been stent for six months actually laughed on the streets. Many men who had not en able to give an excuse for what they did last fall put on spring clothes and came down town. But what right did the republicans have to rejoice over the dis-covery of more gold? Didn't they tell us here was enough gold in the world? If here was enough gold, any more would be oo much. And yet the republicans actual laughed to find out it was well to have more gold. We were not so particular about money as the republicans were They insisted that we had enough gold in the world and enough money in this ountry. We wanted more gold to be found and more silver to be found, and we had a right to rejoice in the discovery of more gold. We insisted that more money meant more happiness, and if you doubt it, see how happy the republicans were when there was more gold found.

"Where did the next ray of hope come from? From the wheat field. What had sone up? Why, my friends, dollar wheat s on our side. We wanted dollar wheat. What the republicans said we want is a ollar to buy more than it ever bought You read the pamphlets sent out to railroad sound money clubs, telling hem what would be the effect on those who were working for wages to have the products rise, and yet you find them reicing in the rise of products, and thus they find their second inspiration. Take what the republicans said last year about having money enough and what they are now saying about the advantage of dis covering more gold. Take what they said advantage of rising dollars and what they now say about rising prices. They remind me of a man who was traveling in the mountain by a path that was so crooked that he often met himself coming back. (Laughter and applause.) I want to ask you, are not the republicans meeting themselves coming back? Why don't they admit it? Is it because they are so ashamed of what they said last fall that they will not recognize themselves face to

"I submit to you that the republicans are today answering their own argu-ments. Why, I noticed the other day up n Iowa a paper said to be patient, prices will rise, and so will wages. They said last year they would now. general rise in prices and we insisted but tell the laboring man to be patient, rise, so he will not suffer anything. Well, they are learning. It is a slow process, but they are learning. Last year was the first year that they admitted anything was wrong. Before that they said be contented with our lot. When we said anything was wrong, they would point some other nation in Europe and say we were better off than they, and ought not complain. Up to last year they said think it can be carried too far.

"But my Driends, I have now stood here in this night air and kept you here, calling attention to these evidences of the fact that we are right and our opin ions are right. You tell me that the silver craze is going to die out; I tell you it will not die out as long as it is being vindicated as it is now. You cannot kil a thing by proving it is right, and the republican party is admitting now nearly every important position we took on the money question last fall, and instead of being ended, the money question is just being begun. Those who began last year the warfare for financial are waging it this year, and I want to warn you, my friends, that this contest is not over when we secure merely finan-cial independence. It will go on until that doctrine of equality before the law, of equal rights to all and special privileges to none, is inscribed upon the walls of every executive office, of every legislative hall, of every room where a court meets, from justice of the peace to supreme court of the United States. It eans that the people who constitute this those described by 1878 as the ones who produce the wealth and pay the taxes of the country, can make their wants felt in legislation, and that the non-producers of the nation shall no longer have a monopoly production of laws. It means, my friends, better government, more economic admin istration of government, more justice in the levying of taxes; it means that this shall be a government of the people, for the people and by the people government shall not perish from the earth.'

THREE PROMINENT WOMEN COME

Nordica, Scalchi and Clara Barton Reach New York.

New York, October 10.—Among the pas-sengers on the French liner La Bretagne, which arrived today from Havre, were Mme. Nordica, the prima donna; Mme. Scalchi, who sings in Nordica's company, and Clara B:ston. president of the Ameriwilling to give the republican party a plan | can Red Cross Society.

M'DAVID'S HISTORY OF ALABAMA STATE

Newspaper Man Writes Interestingly of the Sixty-Six Counties.

OF INTEREST TO STUDENTS

Washington Is the Oldest County and Was Created in 1800.

MADISON WAS FORMED EIGHT YEARS LATER

It Was in Clarke That DeSoto Fought His Most Desperate and Bloody Battle.

By Robert P. McDavid.

Montgomery, Ala., October 10.—(Special.)— Considering the patriotism and intelligence of the people of Alabama, it is surprising low little information many of them have about matters of interest in their own state," suggested a prominent Alabamian state," a few days ago. "The newspaper writers and the school teachers are to blame for it," he continued. "If your daily press yould cease harping on partisan politics and print the news and the history of Alaoama and its institutions it would serve of Alabama would cause the history of the tate to be taught in all of the schools it be vastly more profitable to the students than a smattering of some dead or some foreign language."

the suggestion of the gentleman, The constitution's correspondent presents some facts regarding the history and formation of the counties of Alabama. There are sixty-six of them, and the statement regarding the creation of each must in a newspaper article necessarily be in the ostract and free of elaboration or detail. There is much of interest to the student or the seeker for facts in the following sum mary, however, in the preparation of which The Constitution's correspondent much indebted to Hon, James B. Simpson of this city, whose fund of information about Alabama and Alabamians is perhaps not surpassed by that of any other resident of the state:

The oldest county in the state of Alabama is Washington, which was created by Governor Sargeant, the first governor of oldest county in the state of Alabama Mississippi territory, June 4, 1800, and as originally constituted the county covered an area 300 by 88 miles. Its western boundary was the Pearl river, in Mississippi, and it reached on the east to the Chatta-hoochee river, which was the dividing line between Georgia and the newly created territory. Its southern boundary which marked the northern limits of the Spanish possessions, and its northern oundary extended above the present ounty of Montgomery. From its original erritory, in whole or in part, there have een formed sixteen counties, now empraced in the state of Mississippi wenty-nine countles in the state of Ala

For nearly eight years Washington was the only county organization in that por-tion of the territory of Mississippi which now forms a part of Alabama. December 13, 1808, Governor Williams, by proclams tion, created the county of Madison, which was named in honor of James Madison, who was at that time secretary of state in the cabinet of Thomas Jefferson. The of the original county was ceded

A year later, December, 1809, Baldwin county was established. As originally constituted, nearly all of the county of Baldwir lay between the Tombigbee river and the present state line of Miss.ssippi, and the courthouse was at McIntosh's Bluff. In the shitfing and territorial changes in south Alabama, Baldwin county has been almost absolutely moved, and very little, if any, of its original territory is embraced in the present county of that name. It was ed for Abraham Baldwin, at that time a distinguished statesman of Georgia, Baldwin is at present the largest county in the state, having an area of more than 1,600 square miles, or more square miles than are contained in the state of Rhode Island.

In 1812 Clarke county was organized, its erritory being taken from Washington. Authorities on Alabama's early history locate within the borders of the present county of Clarke the Indian town Maubilia, where, in 1549, DeSoto fought the most esperate and bloody Lattle ever waged on he North American continent with Maubilians under the leadership of their flerce chief, Tuskaloosa. DeSoto was vic practically annihilated the Maubilians, but was almost overwhelmed, and lost nearly all his valuable stores.

The county of Mobile was organized in 1813, shortly after the territory comprising it had been taken from the Spanish. Over the territory of Mobile have floated at dif-ferent times the flags of France, Spain, England, the United States, the Confederate States and again the flag of the United States.

Monroe county was organized in 1815 and Montgomery in 1816. In 1817 there was a division of the territory of Mississippi, the western half being known by the old name, while the eastern half was organized into the territory of Alabama. Territorial autonomy gave a boom to county making and in the year 1818, the following counties vere created: Autauga, Cahaba, Blount, Conecuh, Dallas, Franklin, Lauderdale Lawrence, Limestone, Marengo, Marion, Cotaco, Shelby, St. Clair and Tuscaloosa.

In the list of counties created in 1818, two names appear which are now absent from the roll of Alabama counties, Cahaba and Cotaco. The county of Cahaba was formed by an act of the first legislature of the territory of Alabama, ap-proved February 7, 1818, and it lay south of Shelby, extending from Tuskaloosa on the west to the Coosa river on the east. By an act of the second session of the legislature of the state of Alabama, approved December 4, 1820, its name was changed to Bibb, in honor of Governor William Wyatt Bibb, first governor of the state, who died in July preceding the meeting of the general assembly. The county of Cotaco was cined by an act of the territorial legislature, approved February 6, 1818, and given its name from a large creek flowing through it. At the session of the state legislature in 1821 its name was chang Mor, an in honor of General Daniel Morgan of revolutionary fame.

The state was admitted into union in 1819 and the act authorizing the people in the territory to hold a constitu-tional convention and to elect delegates thereto named twenty-two counties then comprised the county organizations within the present state of Alabama. These counties, with the number of del gates allowed each, were as follows: Madison, 8; Monroe, 4; Blount, 3; Shelby, 3: Montgomery, 2; Washington, 2; loosa, 2; Lawrence, 2; Franklin, 2; Cotaco. 2; Clarke, 2; Baldwin, 1; Cahaba, 1; Conecuh, 1; Dallas, 1; Marengo, 1; Marion Mobile, 1; Lauderdale, 1; St. Clair, 1, and

The first session of the state legislature The first session of the state legislature was held in Huntsville in November, 1819, and the following list of counties were created: Butler, Greene, Henry, Jackson, Perry and Wilcox. As originally introduced the bill to create the county of Henry proposed to name it Choctahatchie, for one of the rivers of southeast Alabama, but before its final passage it was amended that it was given its present name in or of the c.stinguished Virginian, Pa-

trick Henry The original bill to create the trick Henry The original bill to execute a county of Butler proposed as the name for the new county, Fairfield, but this was changed to Butler in honor of Captain William Butler, one of the early settlers of the county who was killed in an Indian fight in 1818.

The legislature which had been creating counties by the wholesale, began to slow up, and in 1820 they one county, Pickens, was created. In 1821, Pike and Covington were formed. In 1824 Fayette, Walker and Dale were added to the list. For five years there was a bill in county making years there was a lull in county making and in 1829 Jafferson was created and in the year following Lowndes was formed.

The cession of large bodies of lands by the Indians increased the state's territory and the influx of people into the new com-monwealth began to fill up the country with a sturdy population who demanded some kind of nearby government, and in 132 there was another spurt in county making, the following counties being created that year. Barbour, Calhoun, Chambers, Coosa, Macon, Randolph, Russell, Sumter, Talladega and Tallapoosa. In 1836 Cherokee, DeKalb and Marshall counties were formed. In 1841 Coffee county was the last county formed before the war, and there was a term of fifteen years between its formation and the creation of the next county.

The first legislature after the war created the county of Crenshaw in 1865. Clay, Cleburne, Bullock, Elmore, Etowah and Lee were created by the legislature of 1866. Hale, Lamar and Colbert by that of 1867. Chilton, Escambia and Geneva were created in 1868. The last county created in the state is the ccunty of Cullman, which was formed in 1877. Washington is the hoary old patriarch of the Alabama counties and Cullman is the baby. If there has been no county created since

1877. it does not follow as a matter of fect that the effort to create new counties has not been made. Twice within ten o iwelve years have determined efforts been made to take from Jefferson and adjoinng counties bodies of territory to frame nto new counties. The first and probably the most stubborn of these fights was the effort to create a county out of portions of Jefferson, Blount and Cullman counties with the county seat at or near Warrior. This proposition was ably championed by the representative from Blount, Mr. He made this matter the fight of his legislative career, and no man was ever more untiring than he in his struggles to get a measure through a legislative body. At that time Hon. John T. Milner was the secator from Jefferson, and as feeler to secure the support of this able member of the general assembly, Mr. John-son in the original bill proposed to cail the new county Milner. This did not win over the senator to the support of neasure, and as a means of arousing family pride it was proposed to change the name to Fitzpatrick, in honor of the exovernor of that name, the idea being that the descendents of that distinguished citizen who form a large and influential body f citizens would rally to the cause and help push the measure through. The ef of this change did not reach as rat as Mr. Johnson hoped and the bill when finally voted on carried the name of the county as the county of Warfor. In the house Mr. Johnson had the satisfaction of receiving a majority vote for his bill, but it failed of passage because the constitution requires that to create ew county the bill must receive two-thirds of the votes of the members of each house and after his long and hard fight he saw

his pet measure fail.

The next effort to deprive Jefferson of some of its territory was when it was pro-posed to create the county of Bessemer, of which it was intended the city of Bessemet should be the county seat. The county of Tuskaloosa would be a loser of territory in event this county was created and the rep esentatives from that county were strong opponents of the measure. This proposiion failed also, but the people of the terory which would form the new county are said to be still hopeful that they will see

their lators rewarded. The people of south Alabama have not been allowing the Jefferson county people to do all the trying to get new counties.

One of the strongest and best prepared propositions for the erection of a new county came before the legislature in a proposition to create a new county out of that portion of the county of Wilcox lying west of the Alabama river, and to secure additional territory from the counties of Dallas, Clarke and Monroe. The men be-hind this movement had their case as carefully prepared as the brief of an attorney laid before the supreme court. Maps of the district were shown to the members of the legislature and all the statistics as to population, taxation and the ability the territory embraced to susfain itself as a county were compiled and laid before the house committee. The movement had many strong friends, but it also had strong opponents and failed of passage. friends of the measure who were in at tendance at the session went home dis-appointed but not discouraged and expressed the hope that they would succeed n the end.

Some of the counties of the state do not bear the names under which they were established. The present county of Lamar established in 1866, was named Jones, and was abolished in 1867. In 1868 it was reestablished and was named Sanford, which name it bore until it was changed in 1877 to its present designation. Mention has already been made of the change of the name of Cotaco to Morgan and Cahaba to Bibb. The present county of Calhoun was created as Benton and was known by that name until 1858, when it was changed. When created in 1866, Etowah county was called Baine. The county was abolishe by the carpet-bag constitutional convention of 1867 but was re-established in 1868 under its present name. In 1868 a county was formed which was called Baker, which name it retained until 1875, when it was changed to Chilton in honor of a distinguished ex-chief justice of the supreme court. In 1850, the last county created be fore the war was called Hancock, to honor the memory of Governor John Hancock, of Massachusetts, but in 1858 its name was changed to Winston, in honor of Governor John Anthony Winston, of Sumter county.

In 1821 the state legislature created the county of Decatur, which included the great bend of the Tennessee river east of the Flint river and west of the ridge dividing the waters of the Flint river and Paint Rock creek at the Tennessee line and running southwestwardly to mouth of Santa creek. This county has been completely wiped out and its territory divided up among adjoining counties The county seat of Decatur was at Woodville, which is now in the county of Jack son. This county was abolished by an act son. This county was abonsined by an act of the legislature approved December 28, 1825. In the preamble to this act it is set out that the county contained less area than required by the constitution; that its formation reduced Jackson county below the constitutional area, and that the law did not permit the extension of county limits into territory not ceded by the Independent.

Henry county enjoys a distinction possessed by no other county in the state. It has practically three county seats. Abbeville is the county seat, but by special laws Columbia and Dothan are also courthouse towns. The circuit court holds regular sessions at both of these towns, as well as at Abbeville, and county officials have deputies in each for the transaction of official business.

Barbour county cannot claim a triple

Barbour county cannot claim a triple courthouse condition, but it has practically two courthouse towns. Clayton is the county seat, but regular terms of the circuit court are held also in Eufaula, and nearly all the county officers have deputies there for the transaction of business. Blount county's courthouse town is Oncon-ta, but court is also held at Blountsville, in the opposite end of the county. Blount is said to be almost seventy miles across in one direction.

THE YELLOW DEATH IN NEW ORLEANS

Mr. T. K. Oglesby, of Georgia, Tells of the Conditions There.

MANY EXAMPLES OF HEROISM

Ministers, Physicians, Lawyers and Business Men Leading the Fight.

FEW RULES APPLY TO THE DISEASE

It Jumps from Point to Point Over Long Distances-National Quar-

antine Not Approved. Among the New Orleans refugees now in Atlanta is Mr. T. K. Oglesby, well known in Atlanta and all over Georgia. He had

one to New Orleans some months before to collect material for some literary work which he has on hand. He was not a permanent resident, but he remained for some time after the fever broke out. He had a good opportunity to study the city struggling with the scourge, the disease gaining a little in the fight every day. Science battled to exterminate the plague and it fought to exterminate the city. On each side it was a fight for life. Mr. Oglesby tells a most interesting story

of the epidemic up to the time he left, now two weeks ago. He pays high tribute to the heroes who remained to protect the city and face the yellow death. He throws a strong light on the situation and the conditions prevailing in New Orleans. He makes it clear that the fever is still a great mystery and that science cannot yet claim to be its master. Speaking yesterday of

the fever's spread, Mr. Oglesby said: "I stayed in New Orleans nearly a month after the vellow fever made its appearance there, and the main and first conclusion I was enabled to come to in regard to t was the conclusion that what the doctors lon't know about yellow fever would fill a great deal more space than what they do

late Dr. Jerome Cochran was one of the most distinguished physicians of Alabama. He was president of the health board and of the medical association of that state; he had spent a great part of his professional life in Mobile, where he had seen much of the dread disease and closely, and he was, moreover one of the most widely and profoundly earned men I have ever known, in any profession. Therefore, I expected to ge some positive and satisfying information when, some years ago, I asked him: 'What of yellow fever?' His answer "And so it is to this day. The doctors

do not know the cause of yellow fever, they do not know the cure for it, often they do not know it when they see it. Sometimes they have to cut up the dead ody to find whether it was dead from yellow fever or not. That has been the since the outbreak of the present epidemic on the gulf coast. A few days ago a case in New Orleans was reported as suspicious by the attending physician, but when an expert from the board of health examined he disagreed with the first physician's agnosis. He did not think it was yellow diagnosis. He did not think it was yellow fever. Within less than two days the sick man was dead, and then it was 'officially' decided that he died of yellow fever. Then there is the question as to its being a contagious disease, which has been the subjec of a great deal of controversy, and is still a question. The germ theory as to its origin seems now to be the generally accepted theory, and one learned medical ed that the germ traveled forty feet a day, A calculation showed that, at that rate, would take the fever about two months to get to the part of the city where I was from the part where it was known then, and I felt reasonably comfortable. A few days afterwards the fever broke out cases were below it. The germ seemed to have taken an uncommonly high and long jump. I was glad it didn't land in my im mediate vicinity, and begun to wat movements (as well as one can watch a hing that he can't see) with a great deal of interest, which by no means wane when, a few days later, the germ made it self manifest within two or three blocks and on both sides of me. It was evidently a very different sort of thing, in point of agility at least, from the old-time fortyoot-a-day traveler that my doctor friend

was acquainted with.
"As to the treatment of the disease, it ne not to be cured, but guided. The faous Dr. Magendie, addressing a class of graduates of the College of France, to them that if his disquisitions had been of any benefit to them, they had by that time learned that there was no such thing as the science of medicine, and that the practice of medicine, empirical at the best, just be based largely upon experiments nd observations, many of which likely to be injurious as beneficial. He told them that when they went out into the world and begun practice for themselves they would no doubt frequently find the recovery of patients apparently consequent upon their efforts, but, said he, 'let me tell you what are the real remedial agents in the cure of disease: Nature does much, careful nursing does much, doctors devilish Of no disease is this truer than it

s of yellow fever. "It is a good many years since Magendie's lay, but as, to this day, there are, I be leve, not more than about three specific known to the medical profession, it is probable that, were he now living, he would still say there is no such thing as the science of medicine. This is by no means said in derogation of a noble profession, out only to show how difficult and how frequently impossible it is for a physician to know just what to do to cure human ailments. In such cases he is the best hysician who knows best what not to do No one knows better than the wise physician how much the recovery of his patients s due to careful nursing and the vis medi catrix naturae

The Heroes of the Epidemic.

"Times like this in New Orleans always test the qualities of physicians and preachers especially, and it is beautiful how both classes, without a single exception that I know of, are responding to the test. A number of the preachers were away when the fever broke out, but they at once returned to the city and commenced going about doing all the good they uld among the sick and suffering. Many of them have never had the fever, and one of them, the Rev. Beverly Warner, sector of one of the most prominent Episcopal churches, was stricken down shortly after his return, while in the midst of his very ctive and useful exertions in co-operation with the heath authalties in he line fight they are making against their insidious foe. He is a gentleman of fine lit-erary culture and an active agency for good in many directions. I am glad to see that the latest news from him repre-sents him as doing well. In one of the former epidemics that afflicted New Orleans the pastor of a Presbyterian church there was urged by his congregation and his physician, on account of his enfeebled physical condition, to leave the city. He told them he would rather stay with them and d'e with them and among them than to leave them and live. He stayed and died. The spectacle exhibited by the preachers there today shows that there are many oth ers like him, and that peace has its he-roes no whit less glorious than those of

war. Two New Orleans physicians have died of the fever since the outbreak of the present epidemic, both having contracted while in attendance on patients ill with and two others are down with it now.
"Another especially admirable example of good citizenship, patriotism and philan thropy is that of Mr. E. H. Farrar, one of the ablest and most prominent lawyers of New Orleans, head of the well-known law firm of Farrar, Jonas & Kruttschnitt As soon as it was anounced that the fever was in the city Mr. Farrar offered his services to the board of health and has devoted his whole time ever since to the personal direction and supervision of the work of a sanitary force appointed to cleanse the filthlest parts of the city. What that means can be comprehended only by those who have seen what is known as the Italian quarter of New Orleans, where for instance, in one house in which vel low fever was found seven or eight pe slept in one room, a baby and a goat be ing together in case bed. There are other quarters of the city but little less filthy than this one, and one good result among the many bad ones of this very disastrou blow that has fallen on New Orleans w! be the general, much and long needed ing up it will have gotten by the end of the epidemic. Before I left there the lime scat ered about on the streets made them pre sent a snow-clad appearance, and the smel

of disinfectants pervaded the air. "But here occurs another mystifying feature about this mysterious disease. would not say anything to lessen the prac-tice of or the respect for cleanliness, for I am a strong believer in its wholesome ness, morally and mentally, as well as physically; but the fact appears that a large majority of the cases thus far have developed in those parts of the city remote from the quarters where the greatest filth and squalor prevail all the time. And I have been told by those who have lived there through previous epidemics that the same conditions existed then-what was nly regarded as the most salubrious parts of the city being most heavily scourged. The savants must explain this puzzling fact if they can. I cannot tell the why of it any more than I can tell why it is that the disease prevails in Amer ica and tropical Africa and is unknown in the Indian ocean and China, or why it is endemic in Vera Cruz and Havana and never in Calcutta or Bombay."

Candor the Best Policy. "Do the New Orleans papers give all the

so from the beginning of the present epi demic?" Mr. Oglesby was asked.
"I believe they do and have as far as i

has been possible for them to do so. There was an apparent disposition on the part of one or two of them at first, as there was on the part of many people, to pooh pooh the idea that yellow fever was there and to discredit the diagnosis of the medi cal experts to that effect; but that has s just beginning its course and before it has become too pronounced to leave room for further efforts at concealmen and it always will be so while human nature remains what it is. But The Times Democrat, the leading paper of the city, advocated from the very first the policy of telling 'the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth,' and deprecated the concealment, suppression or misrepre sentation of anything that would serve to inform the public, both in and out of New Orleans, of the real situation. It argued that the sooner the people became award of the danger that threatened them, the sooner would they be prepared to combat it intelligently and successfully, and the less would be the damage resulting from it, that nothing was to be gained or saved by the policy of concealment, but much was sure to be lost by it. Besides all that, The Times-Democrat pointed out that the authorities of Louisiana, by the terms of a compact with the authorities of her sister states, were pledged against that policy, and bound by that pledge to report any case which presents symptoms seriously suspicious of yellow fever. The perfect frankness with which that paper dealt with the situation brought much harsh ocal criticism upon it at first, but wisdom of the course advocated and pursued by it must be apparent to all now, whether acknowledged by all or not, for no other course would have brought about the prompt adoption of the measures to which, if to any human agency, may be attributed the prevention of the pestilence from getting a much stronger hold than it lent than it can now become before nature the great physician, the great alchemist, by its magic touch has turned the atmosphere into frost. Never before have the forces of science made such a fight agains the advance of pestilence as they are now making in New Orleans, and it is a fight that the old policy of concealment would have made impossible. That policy always resulted most disastrously, and it is no likely that it will be resorted to again, nov that the better results of the opposite policy are manifest. I watched The T.mes-Demoerat closely to see what effect the local clamor would have on it. It was not swerved from its wise, humane and hones ourse any more than The Constitution and the city of Atlanta were swerved from the course they took from the first in regard to refugees from the infected region."

As to National Quarantines. "What do you think of the suggestio

that the federal government take contro of the quarantine system of the country? "I do not favor it. The regulation of matters within the states was lef by the constitution to the states them elves. They have never parted with the natural right to such regulation, and I do not think they should part with it. It would another long stride toward centralism and we have traveled too fast and far in that direction already. It would place the ports of the southern states at the of the northern cities, whose wealth and colitical strength would give them the power to control a national quarantine in heir own selfish interests, a power which they would be sure to use. If all the states with seaports will adopt and strictly enforce the system of maritime sanitation in operation for the past twelve years at the quarantine stations on the Mississippi river below New Orleans, there will be no need for anything else in the way of quarantine. That system has been proven an effeetual barrier against the entrance of yellow fever by way of the Mississippi river, and if it had been enforced by the uthorities of the other states on the gulf as it has been by the Louisiana authorities, the record compels the belief that the pestilence would not be in the country now. It is, I believe, the most efficient and strictly scientific system of defense against pestilential importation ever devised by man. It solved the problem of reconciling the imperative interests of the public health with the scarcely less imperative interests of the public livelihood, for under its operations commerce is not destroyed nor ever seriously interrupted by a closing of the channels of trade. By it the portal of the valley of the Mississippi has been kept wide open to the commerce of the world without danger to its health, and it has been said that preventive medicine has in variety of results, magnitude and importance. Its author is Dr. Joseph Holt of New Orleans, former president of the Louis'ana state board of health. He is a son, by the way, of Dr. David Holt, wh son, by the way, or Dr. David Holt, who was a native of Elbert county, in this state, and a relative of the late governor Alfred Holt Colquitt. And that reminds me that another one of the most distinguished phy-sicians of New Orleans, the late Dr. Joseph Jones, was a native of Liberty cou ty, Georgia, and that Dr. Joseph White, government officer in charge of the detention camp at Fontainebleau, Mississippi, and Dr. Brunner, United States sanitary inspector at Havana, are both Georgians. So Georgia is pretty well illustrated in the war against the subtle and venomous Bronze John." Bronze John."
"Why did you remain in the city so long

Oh, How Thankin

Had Been Abandoned-Work ful Results of Purifying the B

"A very severe pain came in my knee, which grew worse and worse finally a sore broke out above then It discharged a great deal and the from my thigh down was .me Large, hard, purple spots appeared as leg. I suffered in this way for p and gave up all hope of ever being and My wife was reading of a case like a cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and advised me to try it. I began take and when I had used a few box found relief from my suffering how thankful I am for this relief! 1 stronger than I have ever been in my I am in the best of health, have a appetite and am a new man alto J. P. Moors, Lisbon Falls, Maine,

Hood's Sarsa

after the yellow fever broke out

They Were Over Confident "I was gathering material there for a ture publication and I didn't want to be that work unfinished. Besides, I hidd leave New Orleans, for despite some a pleasing features about it, it is a very teresting city, and especially rich in his and romantic associations. This visites is a terrible blow to it, and came in the post of thunder from a cloudless at a constant of the constan is a terrible blow to it, and came in clap of thunder from a cloudless str. had been nineteen years since an epic-of yellow fever was there, and the had come to believe that it would a visit them again. In fact, they no inthought about it. The great damage it done is in the paralysis of business and distress it has brought upon thousand people by destroying their means of people by destroying their means of a lihood, and not in its mortality, for the owing to the lateness of the season w it started and the intelligent and ple made against it, is comp But the city will recover ra t has recovered from far worse blo from the standpoint of places in the world are so advant situated as New Orleans. It is ea

a commercial city." "Can one have the fever twice?"
"A New Orleans physician who acknowledged yellow fever expert. of a patient of his who died of attack of it; but instances of the ki gives immunity from a second. The sa physician also told me of some case to came under his observation that were teen days in incubating. He told me that he had never seen a genuine one with black skin and kinky has yellow fever. The few colored peop are reported as having it are main not wholly, of the brown and yellon in the disease, so far, is almost wholly as the white people in New Orleans. In colored brother is a favorite food of cholera bacillus when it finds itself is

neignborhood."
"Did you have any trouble in set through Atlanta?"
"None at all. The great exclusioner before I left, and I came the without interruption or discomfort. didn't see a shotgun on the way. It box of Graham crackers, a few eggs and a canteen of distilled was so was well enough off for food an The berth just across the aisle from The berth just across the asserom in the sleeping car was occupied has parents of a young man who had different yellow fever the day before, and they nursed him in his illness. I suppose to would have been some commotion in had been generally known in the cart I think I was the only one besides to stick the procedure who knew it and it. ties themselves who knew it, and I nothing about it. They and their chad been put through a disinfecting

No Fear About Atlanta "Did you have any apprehension

'I felt that, if experience was thing as an aid to our judgment as a future it was reasonable to believe yellow fever would not originate in All knew that she had kept her gates through past epidemics, many of the were worse than this one, and that no had resulted from it, and I felt and that the record of this year would not of tradict the record of all the past re-touching yellow fever in Atlanta."

HEALTHY INCREASE IN TRAI Shown by the Reports from All he

of the South. Chattanooga, Tenn., October 10.-D the depressing effect of yellow fever the long drought, business conditions is south show many encouraging feature The Tradesman's southern corres report a healthy increase in trade and largement as to productive capacity many prominent manufacturing plans.
In the iron and steel trade bessent shows a slight decline in price at Plus on account of the large increase in duction, but finished products are sinand gray forge has advanced. At points pig iron continues strong.

The southern lumber industry terized by marked improvement. The sare receiving large orders and prices advancing. Yellow pine is especial and is rapidly increasing in value.

At the textile mills an encourage ume of trade is noted and operators a coal mining districts report a less. mand.

Among the most important new index
for the week The Tradesman report
following: A \$20,000 brass manufacture
plant at Lynchburg, Va.; the Lesing
Brewing Company, capital \$200,000 Lan
ton, Ky.; the Mannington Electrical Le
Company, capital \$200,000 Manufacture mand. Company, capital \$50,000, Mannington Va.; the Empire Flouring Mills of \$20,000, Houston, Tex.; the Mutual less Va.; the Empire Footmas, \$20,000, Houston, Tex.; the Mutual legular and Cold Storage Company, ital \$100,000, Charleston, S. C., and Klondike Coal Company, capital Research and Car Indicator Company, capital Research and Car Indicator Company, capital Research and Car Indicator Company, capital Research and Gas Company; capital \$20,000, Sistersville, W. Va.; the Francis and Gas Company, capital \$30,000, We W. Va.; the Phoenix Cotton Off Company and Storage Company, Alderson, the Tennessee Cotton Mills Company, tal \$100,000, Elizabethton, Tenn., the Anchor Cotton and Woolen Mills Company, tal \$100,000, Huntersville, N. C. and wood working plants at Heavel and Capital \$50,000, Huntersville, N. C. and wood working plants at Heavel C. and wood wo

ville, Ala., and McMinnville, Tens. GRAIN QUOTATIONS IN LOND Wheat Shows a Slight Advance

Flour Is Slow. London, Oct ber 10.—Wheat has are about 'is on white sorts. Red series but neglected. Thirty-sight series per quarter was paid for California passage and 27s for Walla Vallas as tipental acchurch. passage and as for tinental account.
Maize was quiet. Mixed Americas
October, November, was offered at for old; and January. February at his

Flour was slow and the demand Flour was steady but no American is being offered, mixed oats were Sellers elipped mixed oats were

13s 6d, buyers at 13s 3d.

Floral Parade

THE PROCE Be G

MACON'S

MARINE BASTO of Loc

on, Ga.,

on's grand display will on noon at 2:30 o'c and will close german at the Marine band floral display a tiful and elabo handsome and will be in line the main street sion will be he for the paraconcert by the there will be an accordance by the single band. carnival. The
Bond's hill, wh
dation for 50.0
ception will be
Atkinson and Tuesday morn be given Gover the Hotel Lan great trades mence to move of the principa and staff and Hotel Lanier head end col will take pla City park.

> Governor ar BIGGEST Brunswick parture Brunswick The biggest carrying the loaded on a

A. Palmer, ties, or the lumber. The York steam sails are ho record break two tugboats ooner eas in carrying

THEY HAV Fire Commi

Savannah. fire commiss of impeachm F. G. duEigne vice. Mr. Lav on Tuesday conduct and charges allege will in that e ex parte, and guilty will ord clare their off. ceed to appoi old commiss refuse to be c peals the ord institute quo w tel that body This will take court, and from supreme court whether the I

remain in off Chief of Fir much put our charges the cleges that he on duty, when that such was of the com statements.

WILL BE II

Although Cer Decla Savannah, The annual n or rather the railroad to be ward to with the general cur witness a chan ten. It does n since Preside proxy for the be cast at the has announce change in the also stated th

to retire from he will not do No marticu EXPERIENC Has a Hard Savannah.

The crew of the which went as night, has had ences since then ten hours to find did, and got a thur, the tug tine station w and his wife a As the Arthur was decided to board indefinite however, were eration of the

Thank

urifying the E pain came in my worse and worse reat deal and the own was madded a spots appeared on this way for m pe of ever being on n my suffering. e ever been in my of health, have a go new man altogon Falls, Maine.

Sara One True Blood Pur

r broke out%" Over Confident

He told me

out Atlanta

sonable to believe man not originate in Atlasta ad kept her gates openies, many of which is one, and that no har it, and I felt satisfied this year would not one of all the past year ever in Atlanta."

REASE IN TRADE

n., October 10.-1 ct of yellow fe siness conditions h couraging features outhern corresp creese in trade as productive caps nufacturing plants steel trade bessemer ine in price at Pittsbularge increase in price are strong d products are strong as advanced. At other tinues strong. ber industry is chara-improvement. The mil orders and prices pine is especially as asing in value.

ortant new li o brass manufacture, Va.; the Lexing capital \$200,000, Lanington Electrical Landson, Mannington, Flouring Mills, co k.; the Mutual Ice
Storage Company,
eston, S. C., and
mpany, capital 10
The Railway and 10
any, capital 100,00
Edenton, N. C.
Oil Company, cay
V. Va.; the Princapital \$50,000, Weix
Cotton Oil Company, ix
Mills Company, ix
Molen Mills Company, ix

IONS IN LOND light Advance

Is Slow. .—Wheat has advesorts. Red sorts. Thirty-eight shift id for Californias Walla Wallas on

. February at

ed oats were qu

WACON'S CARNIVAL BEGINS TODAY

Floral Parade To Occur This Afternoon at 2:30 O'Clock.

THE PROCESSION WILL BE FINE

Carriages with Beautiful Women Will Be Gaily Decorated.

MARINE BAND WILL MARCH AT THE HEAD

Great Trades Display Tomorrow at Noon-The Head-End Collision of Locomotives, Grand Ball.

Macon, Ga., October 10 .- (Special.) - Macon's grand annual carnival and trades display will commence tomorrow afterson at 2:30 o'clock with the floral parade, and will close Tuesday night with a grand cerman at the Volunteers' armory, which will be danced to the music of the famous Marine band of Washington city. foral display and parade on Monday afternoon promises to be one of the most beautiful and elaborate affairs of the kind ever

handsome and gayly decorated equipages will be in line. The parade will be along the main streets of the city. The proces-sion will be headed by the Marine band. After the parade there will be a public concert by the band. On Monday night there will be another public concert by the This famous organization Marine band. This famous organization will be one of the chief features of the dation for 50,000 people. An informal renesday morning a grand reception will be given Governor and Mrs. Atkinson at the Hotel Lanier. At noon Tuesday the great trades display procession will com-mence to move. It will make a parade of the principal streets of the city and will pass in review before Governor Atkinson and staff and the mayor and council at the Hotel Lanier. On Tuesday afternoon the head end collision between two locomotives will take place on a mile track at Central Tuesday night the grand carnival german will be danced at the Academy of Music Governor and Mrs. Atkinson and staff will attend the german. The railroads have given the very low rate of 1 cent per mile and are prepared to haul great crowds.

BIGGEST CARGO OF THE SEASON. Brunswick Is Rejoicing Over the De-

parture of a Monster Schooner. Brunswick, Ga., October 10.-(Special.)-The biggest schooner in the world heaved out of Brunswick today for New York. carrying the biggest cargo of crossties evel loaded on a vessel.

The monster freight schooner is the Frank A. Palmer, of Bath, Me., and she broke all previous records by carrying 33,400 crossties, or the equivalent of 1,500,000 feet of lumber. The Palmer is a four masted vessel red tons larger than ordinary New before the bar of justice York steamers that run south. All her Brunswick drawing 22.8 feet. Brunswick is the only crosstle exporting port in the world that she could load ties at, and her record breaker is an eye-opener. It required two tugboats to take her out, where one is stomed to handling an ordinary oner easily. The Palmer's dead weight in carrying capacity is 2,200 tons coal. Another remarkable thing about the Palmer that her master, Captain Gardner, is a young man about twenty-two years old, weighs scarcely over 125 pounds and has a

THEY HAVE EMPLOYED COUNSEL

fire commissioners against whom charges of impeachment have been entered by the city council have retained as counsel Hon. F. G. duEignen and Mr. A. A. Lawrence, and will act in the matter upon their advice. Mr. Lawrence intimated today that the commissioners would ignore the courclis summors to appear before that body on Tuesday night to be tried for mis-conduct and oppression, which are the charges alleged. The courcil, it is said. will in that event proceel with the trial ex parte, and if it finds the commissioners guilty will order them out of office, or de clare their offices vacant and at once pro eed to appoint new commissioners. The old commissioners, Mr. Lawrence says, wili refuse to be custed, and if the council apthe ordinance providing an appropriation for the fire department they will institute quo warranto proceedings to comtel that body to pass another ordinance. This will take the fight into the superior court, and from there it will go ceme court before it is finally decided whether the present commissioners shall

Chief of Firemen Maguire, who is the cause of much of the trouble, 's very much put out because in the impeachment charges the committee of the council alleges that he bad been intoxicated while on duty, whereas, he says it was proven that such was not the case. He has been talking of entering suit against members of the committee on account of these

WILL BE INTERESTING MEETING. Although Central Will Probably Not

Declare New President. Savannah, Ga., October 10.—(Special.)— The annual meeting of the stockholders or rather the stockholder, of the Central road to be held Tuesday is looked forward to with much interest, in view of the general current rumor that it was to witness a change of presidents of the sys-ten. It does not appear now that it will since President H. M. Comer holds the proxy for the 50,000 shares, and will cast the entire vote, the only vote that is to be cast at the meeting. President Comer announced that there will be no ange in the board of directors, and has to retire from the presidency before long, he will not do so at the present time. No particular changes in the family of the system are looked for at the present time.

EXPERIENCE OF THE ARTHUR. Has a Hard Time Since Going Ashore at Warsaw.

Savannah, Ga., October 10.—(Special.)—
The crew of the schooner Fanny Arthur, which went ashore at Warsaw Saturday night, has had some interesting experiences since then. It took the mate eight to ten hours to find Savannah and when he hours to find Savannah and when he did, and got a tug to go down to the Ardur, the tug was stopped at the quaran-dine station with Captain John Douglass and his wife and two members of the crew. As the Arthur was from New Orleans i was decided to hold the tug and all on mard indefinitely. The health authorities, however, were appealed to and the consideration of the fact that the Arthur had been away from New Orleans for fifteen days and had no sickness on board the

captain and his wife and the tug were re-

An effort will be made to get the schoonoff the ground tomorrow. She has full cargo of molasses for Port Royal and a heavy gale would entirely wreck both vessel and cargo.

DEATH OF A CONFEDERATE VET Mr. Julius Bell, a Well-Known Savan-

nah Man, Dies. Savannah, Ga., October 10.—(Special.)— Julius Blythewell Beil, a well-known con-federate veteran, a member of the Beaufort Volunteer artillery, and a hero of many battles, who was wounded at the meeting of Hardee's corps with Sherman, died here today after a lingering illness Mr. Bell was for thirty years in positions of responsibility and trust with the Central railroad. He was sixty-three years old. He seaves a wife and eight children.

AMERICUS' COTTON RECEIPTS. Eighteen Thousand Bales Have Come

to Market. Americus, Ga., October 10.-Cotton re-celpts at the warehouses here are holding up very well, and picking continues brisk-ly in plantations. Up to this time 18,000 bales have been received at the warehouses, in addition to obtain in addition to shipments made direct to the compresses from other points. But one compresses from other points. But one press has been operated so far this season, though another, which has been idle for a year or two, will be started up this week to relieve the pressure and prevent a blockade. As a rule farmers are selling cotton as fast as marketed, though some of them are holding a good portion of their crop for better prices.

are holding a good portion of their crop for better prices.

The bond election on 19th instant to de-termine the issuance of \$35,000 of 4½ per cent gold bonds for public improvements, will be one of the most interesting contests in several years. Opinion among the white in several years. Opinion among the white taxpayers is very much divided, particularly as the city aiready has a bonded debt of \$105.000 and a floating debt of perhaps \$10,000 additional. The negro republicans, as an organization, field a mass meeting a night or two since and indorsed the bond issue, and it now looks like the measure will go through in spite of opposition. The contest excites widespread interest, and the local press contain numerous communications press contain numerous communications. press contain numerous communications from citizens upon the advisability of another bond issue just now.

ANOTHER FIRE AT ADAIRSVILLE Four More Buildings Destroyed Sun-

day Morning. Adairsville, Ga., October 10 .- (Special.)-Another fire occurred here this morning a short white after midnight. The roof of a blacksmith shop run by John Posey, col-ored, was discovered to be In flames and they got such headway that it was impossible to check them before four buildings were burned-the shop, two barns and a fertilizer warehouse. The latter was the greatest loss. About half a carload of guano was destroyed. The burned property belonged to Tilman Leak, G. P. Gholston. J. H. Dyar and N. H. Adington. They had no insurance.

The conflagration coming so soon after the one two weeks ago creates the suspicion that firebugs are at work in the town.

WRYE ACQUITTED IN TATTNALL. Third and Final Trial of the Case at Reidsville, Ga.

October 10.-(Special.)-In the famous Wrye case here the jury brought in a verdiet of acquittal. W. W. Wrye was under indictment for the murcounty, some four years ago. This is the third time the accused man has stood the charge against him. At the first trial the charge against him. At the sails are hoisted by steam, and her cabin the jury brought in a verdict of guilty is fitted up like a palace. She sailed from with a recommendation to mercy. Wrye obtained a new trial and he was found guilty of voluntary manslaughter and ntenced to ten years in the penitentiary. Again a new trial was obtained, and this time the jury brought down a

verdict of acquittal. Much interest has been manifested in the case, and it has been a hard-fought battle, resulting in a victory for the de-fense, which was so ably conducted by ex-Judge J. K. Hines. The case was submitted to the jury about 4 o'clock in the afternoon and at 8 that evening the verdict had been agreed upon. While Wrye was almost a complete stranger at the time the crime was comalmost a complete

Fire Commissioners of Savannah Ready | mitted, friends had grown up around him during the period of his imprisonment, and to the strenuous efforts of these is Savannah, October 10.-(Special.)-The largely due the public sentiment which led to his acquittal

nel H. J. McGee assisted Solicitor Rawlings in the prosecution of the case.

ENGLISH PRESS ON SAGASTA. Papers Declare There Is No Reason for Recall of Weyler.

London, October 10.—The Times, com-menting editorially this morning on the Cuban situation, says: Cuban situation, says:

"If Senor Sagasta falls to adopt a bold reform policy in Cuba likely to disarm American Jingoism, it might turn out to have been wiser to have left General Weyler to finish the war in his own fashion."

The Standard, after asking why Weyler is recalled if it is intended to continue the campaign, says:
"It seems only too plain that Sendy Sagasta's course hardly deserves the name of policy. It is almost a device for parry-ing America's importunate questions. We suspect that General Woodford pre-sented something years like an ultimate We suspect that General Woodford presented something very like an ultimatum and that but for American pressure nothing would have been heard of autonomy. We doubt that a Cuban settlement is much nearer. There will be more fighting and more negotiation. Senor Sagasta must walk warily if he proposes to be more than a diplomatic match for the American ambassador. On the other hand, the Washington cabinet has need to be circumspect. Spain has only Cuba and honor and the open interference with her rights over Cuba would kindle a fire of resentment in which all talk of autonomy would disappear and the struggie attain

disappear and the struggie attain TWENTY STATES HAD RAIN. Long Drought Throughout the West

Has Been Broken. Chicago, October 10.-Rain which fell throughout Illinois and the west today and tonight marked the end of the long drought that for months has harrassed the farmers of twenty of the corn producing or cattle

raising states of the union.

The states, or portions of states, in which
Forceaster Cox, of the weather bureau. found rain has been falling during the day were Colorado, Wyoming, Texas, Oklaho-ma, Tennessee, Kansas, Nebraska, the east-ern portion of the Dakotas, Minnesota, Iowa. Wisconsin, northern Michigan, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri and portions of Illinois.

In all of those districts the drought had been felt more or less severely and to all measure of relief is promised as a result

Knocked from a Cross Tie.

McDonough, Ga., October 10.—(Special.)— The Southern train, No. 29, coming in from Columbus, struck a negro, Pete son, knocking him from the track. Physicians say he will die. He was sitting

Romantic Marriage at Augusta. Augusta, Ga., October 10.—(Special.)—Bur-lell Mitchell and Miss Alberta Stanford.

two young white people who are pop among their circle of friends, repaired to day to the parsonage of the English Lu-theran church and were married by Rev. theran church and were married by Rev Mr. Kreps, without notice to their families or friends.

Baron William Rothschild has all his food prepared according to the strictest Jewish laws ,and takes his own cook and cooking nsils with him wherever he goes.

SELL LANDS THAT CAN'T BE FOUND

Real-Estate Swindlers Are at Work in Costellanoss Will Assume Command Till Football Boys Are Training Hard for West Virginia.

THEY FIND MANY EASY VICTIMS

In One County More Ground Has Reen Sold Than County Has Acreage.

SCHEME IS A FIRST CLASS MONEY MAKER

Papers All Seem Good and the Fraud Is Never Detected Until Too Late.

Wheeling, W. Va., October 10 .- A land swindle similar to that which has been worked in some southern states is being operated by some party outside of the state. In West Virginia there are eror-mous tracts of undeveloped timber and coal lands lying in the interior, and this fact has caused the swindlers to turn their attention to them as an inviting field in which to work their scheme.

A dispatch from McDowell county, lying in the extreme southernmost portion of the state, says that inside the last two months deeds have been admitted to record there purporting to convey saveral thousand acres of valuable coal land for considerations aggregating several hun-dred thousand dollars, which are believed to be purely fraudulent.

There are now over two million acres on the land books, while the county only con-tains about zix hundred thousand acres, all told. The scheme of fraud is simple enough and has been worked by the same parties for some time.

The swindlers prepare a deed for a large ract of coal land in the county and have t acknowledged before some fictitious notary public in a far-away state. They send it to McDowell county, the dispatch states, to be recorded and have the clerk of the county court forward them certified copies of the deed from the record. This places them in a position to dispos of the pretended titles for a good price to unsuspecting parties.

It is not unusual for a stranger to turn

up at Welch, which is the county seat of McDowell county, with a deed for several on the record, but when he comes to look for the land he cannot find it. These rauds are not committed by persons in this state to anybody's knowledge, but are y outside parties. Efforts are being made ascertain their identity.

GETTING ALASKAN NAMES RIGHT United States Board Determines Spell-

ing of Towns and Rivers. Washington, October 10.-The United States board on geographic names, which meets here at stated intervals, has just rendered decisions determining the spelling of 148 geographic names. These include a number in Alaska sig-

like excitement. Following is a summary of action taken relating to places conspicuously mentioned in the gold stories: As to Klondike the decision is to spell t as here given; one of the lakes of the

upper Yukon was named Lebarge by the Western Union telegraph expedition in 1868. Late publications have fallen into the error of spelling this Labarge, but the board adheres to the original form, Lebarge. There is a Lebarge river in Alaska 1883 he named one of the lakes on its

headwaters Lindeman, which has since erroneously appeared as Lindemann and Linderman. The board adopts Lindeman. One of the principal tributaries of the apper Yukon is the Lewes river, named Mr. Robert Campbell, of the Hudson Bay Company, about 1848. This is often miscalled Lewis. The inlet, river and village at the head

of Lynn canal which now appears in the newspapers almost daily under the form of Dyea, the starting point for the overland route, is an Indian word which has appeared in many forms. Admiral Meade in 1869 wrote it Tyya; Krauz in 1882 wrote it Dejah; Schwatka in 1883 Dayay; Dall in 883 Taiya. The board adopts the form

For the lake and river variously called Hootalingua or Hotalinja and other names the board adopts Teslin. The Indian village on the middle Yukon called Nuklukayet. This has been written in several forms, including the erro-

neous one, Tullukyet. DISCOUNT IS SOMEWHAT FIRMER Resumption of Gold Shipments Has

Changed London Money Market. London, October 10.—The resumption of gold shipments has changed the outlook for the money market. Grain shipments rom the United States are now large and of any, offset in the way of American purchases in this market. So far, indeed, as tock operations are concerned, special re-

mittances in cash are being made to New York in connection with the coming sale of the Union Pacific railroad. These circumstances combine to indicate a somewhat large drain of gold and an advance in the bank rate, although the American demand will doubtless be met to some extent from Paris, French purchases of wheat being considerable. A moderate rise in the value of money is probable. Discount is rather firmer. The banks are not taking paper freely, though money re

week.

Bar silver is 11/2d per ounce lower, owing to the general belief that the Indian government has definitely refused to reopen the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver. If this-belief is well founded, all the negotiations of the American bimetallic commissioners may be considered at an

The hardening of rates in the money market has had an adverse effect on the stock exchange. Business on speculative account, however, is of much moderate dimensions and movements have been within such a comparatively narrow compass that the effect has been rather to discourage fresh dealings than to produce a decline. The markets were steady yesterday, which is a favorable feature on the eve of settlement. Canadian Pacific railway shares have risen 3 points within a week on the excellence of traffic reports. On the other hand, Grand Trunk shares have fallen from 2 to 2½ points in view of the doubt as to the intention of the directors to resume dividends.

Wall street is obviously feeling the effects of recent speculative purchases and the persistent unloading of European holders. The complications in Cuba are not so much discussed, but considerable uneasiness is expressed as to the outcome of the mayoralty election in New York.

Mining shares and Spanish securities are weaker. market has had an adverse effect on the

LONG DROUGHT IS NOW BROKEN Rain Falls in Parts of Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia.

Chattanooga, Tenn., October 10.—The long drought lasting for forty-nine days in this section, a most unusual thing, was broken tonight by a copious general shower throughout east Tennessee, northern Georgia and north Alabama.

about three weeks ago there was the seven hundredth part of an inch of rainfall and that has been the extent of rain for six weeks in this region.

WEYLER TO LEAVE CUBA AT ONCE

Blanco Arrives.

A CHANGE HAS BEEN ORDERED PLAY UNIVERSITY ON THE 23RD

Marquis de Ahumada, Second in Office, Has Tendered Resignation.

MORE TROOPS FOR PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

General Weyler Issues a Decree Allow ing Several Refugees To Return to Cuba.

Madrid, October 10.-Captain General Blanco will sail for Cuba on the 15th and Captain General Weyler will return to Spain immediately, General Castellanos assuming the direction of affairs in the island until Blanco's arrival. The Marquis DeAhumada, who was

Captain General Weyler's second in command, has resigned. At the meeting of the cabinet yesterday it was decided to send re-enforce-

ments to the Philippine islands. Marshal Primo Rivera, who succeeded General Blanco as governor general of the Philippines, will be recalled immediately.

GEN. WEYLER GRANTS AMNESTY. Issues a Decree Allowing Exiles To Return to Island.

Havana, October 10.—Captain General Weyler has issued a decree allowing the return to the island of Senor Gonzales Lanuza, a judge of the supreme court of Havana and a professor in the university: Dr. Elminio Nunez, a well-known lawyer; Al-fredo Zayas, Adolfo Diaz, Ignacio Lamas, Manuel Castro Palomino, Juan Enseno, Adolfo de la Bello, Victor Miranda, Julian Carbo, Miguel Hatuey and one hundred and twenty-five others who had been expatriated. Senor Gamundi, secretary general

INSURGENTS DEFEAT SPANISH. Colonel Rotger Driven Back with a Heavy Loss.

York, October 10 .- A dispatch to The Herald from Tampa, Fla., says: "Details of the defeat inflicted on the Spanish troops under Colonel Rotger by General Castillo on October 5th are just to hand. General Castillo, Major Myares and Colonel Andres Hernandez were encamped in the Carmen hills. Colonel Rotger, with 1,800 men, appeared before the rebel's posi-tion early in the morning. He was expected and the insurgents had occupied three positions, General Castillo commanding the center. He had three rapid-fire guns Myares's command was the first to open fire as the Spanish troops charged up the hill. Castillo's guns did great execution and the Spaniards retired in confusion. After rallying his men, Rotger crdered another charge. In the second autack Rotger feil wounded and his men lost heart and retired. The Spaniards lost forty-six killed and sixty wounded, including the commander and seven officers.

General Castillo still holds his position. Rebels, under command of Colonel Lazo, attacked the town of Cangre, in Pinar del Rio, before surrise on October 6th, and after sacking several stores and setting fire to the place, hanged two volunteers Myares's command was the first to open

fire to the place, hanged two volunteers and four Cubans who had acted as guides to the Spanish troops. On the approach of Spanish column under General Loto the rebels fled. Cangre is within two or three miles of Pinar del Rio city and the inhabitants of that city are greatly frightened. The Cuban government has lestow ed especial honors on General Calixto Gar cia for the capture of Victoria de las Tunas. sur has been replaced by General weyler's orders. The commander captured a rebel captain and placed him in a cell without taking away his machete. When the warden carried food to the captain the latter struck him down and rushed out and macheted four guards who attempted to bar

his progress.

There have been so many deaths from disease and starvation in Guanabacca, a suburb of Havana, that in order to bury them in the cemeteries the authorities have been compelled to exhume bodies which have been less than a year under ground.

HEIRS READY TO LAY CLAIM. Inquiries Lodged at the Treasury Department Are Answered.

Washington, October 10.—The treasury department has had many inquiries from ime to time about the alleged estate of one Joseph Ball, of Philadelphia, which is sup-posed to be held in trust in the treasury department and waiting distribution. To all these inquiries replies are sent out informing the "heirs" there is no such fund in the treasury and that the only record in the treasury department of "Joseph Ball, of Philadelphia" relates to a claim of about \$3,000, which he filed as an underwriter against the government in 1801 for cargoes setzed by the French.

The claim is one of the ordinary French

spoliation claims. INDIA HAD BETTER SALES. China Was Inactive and German Mar-

kets Depressed. Manchester, October 10.-It was an active week, chiefly for India, sales having been much better than was expected. The business was chiefly in shirtings, mults and jaconets. The demand is extending to other staples. Printing cloth was less active, but the supply of these is still abundant. The smaller markets are responding as yet but very little. China is inactive.

Yarns were moderately active The spinners are cautious sellers, pending the outcome of the wages agutation, and prices all around are very irregular. Some hold for improvement, others were easy sellers at current rates for quick delivery. The Rouen markets showed greater aclivity, though at low prices.

The German markets continued depressed.

The gray cloth manufacturers have arranged a conference for November 1st, with a view of bringing about a general short time movement; but colored goods are doing fairly well.

Aqueduct Entries for Today. First race, three-quarters mile—Sun Up 126, Lambent 118, Kinnikinnic, Arabian 116, Break o' Day, Miss Prim, Castleton 113, Master James 111, Gilly 108, Robert Bonner, Ten Spot, Anson L 106, Endeavor 10 Second race, selling, one mile—W B 111, Alarum, Myrtle Harkness 109, Cromwell 106, Tanis 105, Eleanor Mac 101, Fleeting Gold (60, Waterman 99, Bastlon 98, Tappan 95,

Hurl, Squan 91. Third race; five-eighths mile—Beveline, Maude Ellis, Allie Belle, Moreda, Fleeting Gold, Juda 105, Hardly 109, Abundant 108, Miss Bleu 107, Fontumka, Juliana 99, Pelle of Erin 94.
Fourth race, one and one-eighth miles—King T 119, Premier 116, Maurice 112, Yan-kee Doodie 704, Partridge 34, Timour 93.
Fifth race, selling, five and a half furlongs—Longacre 110. Fred Owen, The Cad (The Cid) 106, Pink Chambray, Beveline, Charmeuse, Basil 103. Gaspard 102. Isen, Artist Love 99, Tinkler, May Roselle 95, His Majesty, Laurel Leaf 98.

General Miles in Washington. Washington. October 10.—Major General Nelson A. Miles, commanding the army, has returned here from his European tour of military observation. He came late in the afternoon and denied himself to callers. TECHS BALL TEAM SHOWS GOOD FORM

Coach Wood Says the Men Will Play First-Class Ball.

NEWMAN AND CRAWFORD ARE THE STARS Eleven Is Light, but Know the Game Manager Holmes Arranging

Some Good Dates.

Football prospects at the Technological school look brighter this year than ever before in the history of the institution. Much more interest in boing manifested in the game, both by the faculty and students, and the Techs promise to carry off their full share of the honors of the gridiron this

Manager Holmes is arranging games with some of the leading southern colleges. The team goes up against the university on the 23d instant, and they will give the boys from the Classic City a hard battle for supremacy. The 'Varsity has nearly always carried away the victory from the Techs, but the tables may be turned this year, according to the predictions of the officials of the latter eleven.

Coach Wood has his men hard at work. They train for an hour every afternoon it the North avenue grounds. Four practice games were played with the Young Men's Christian Association team last week, and the Techs put up a magnificent showing. The association team was also in good trim, and two victories were ac-credited to each eleven. The teams, how-ever, are about evenly matched. With a little more training the Techs

ught to make an enviable reputation this winter. The team is not very heavy, but the men are muscular, active and scientific, and know the game by heart. Coach Wood is getting in some good work, and the men are improving daily under his direction. It is safe to say the Techs are stronger this year than ever before. The men are mostly new, some never having played be-fore, and considering this fact their work the star men on the team. He will proba bly be found at one of the tackles, and in practice rarely misses to down his man. He gives promise of being one of the best men in the south.

Newman is another who will make his mark. This is his first year in the game, but his line work is all that could be expected. He is a regular giant—six feet tall, weighs about 195 pounds and is as solid He made some brilliant plays n last week's games, and will puzzle the est of them when they run against him. West, at center, is also playing some brilliant ball. He never loses his head in the warmest scrimmages, and is one of the best tion to the team. All the other men show up well without exception.

Professor Wood is one of the best coaches number of years on various college teams throughout the south and north, and he knows every point of the game. If the Techs do not win some brilliant victories it will not be his fault. "We regard the outlook," said he last

night, "as being anusually good. The boys are now getting down to hard work, and we feel confident we will win. The material is mostly raw, but we are fast overcoming this difficulty with hard training. There is no reason why we should not carry f the boys will work. It is probable the Techs will play their first regular game of the season with the

Young Men's Christian Association eleven at Brisbine park next Saturday. A special train will be run from Atlanta to Athens on the 22d, leaving in the fore-noon and returning after the game. A good crowd will accompany the Tech eleven.

eleven. SCOTT'S RESIDENCE IS ROBBED. Thieves Get \$10,000 in Jewelry, but

Are Arrested. New York, October 10.-The home Francis H. Scott, president of The Century Magazine Company, in Orange, N. J., was entered by thieves on Friday and articles of wearing apparel and household goods amounting to \$1,000 in value were carried

The police of this city have arrested three persons in connection with the crime and have recovered most of the property. One of them is a woman, Mary Rogers, alias "Chicago May," and when the detectives broke into her room, two revolvers were lying on the bed. She tried to pass them to the men, but was overpowered before she could cause any bloodshed Cne of the men is Cyrus Hyland, reputed husband of "Chicago May." He is a westerner and was arrested here last summer at the request of the Chicago police, but was discharged. The third per son is George Bennett, alias "the New York Kid," an associate of "Reddy the Gloster," and "Jack Fly," two criminals

The prisoners were remanded in a police court today and will be arraigned there to IT CAUSED MUTINOUS TALK. Dragging of Private Hammond May

who are now in the Indiana state prison

for tobbing the house of General Harrison soon after the ex-president's last marriage.

Result in Investigation. Chicago, October 10.-The punishment meted out to private Charles Hammond, at Fort Sheridan yesterday, has caused considerable mutinous talk among the enlisted men at the post.

officer of the day, Hammond was dragged feet first by four soldlers from the guard house, down a flight of stairs to the headquarters, 500 yards away, up the stairs, then down again, and to the adjutant's quarters, where he was to be given a hearng for refusing to work. The matter has been referred to Colonel Hall, commandant, but it is doubtful if any investigation will be made. monds injuries were confined to bruises

Under orders from Captain Lovering,

and scratches. PRESIDENT GATES WILL RESIGN.

He Wants To Bring About a Combination of Wire and Nail Makers: Cleveland, O., October 10.—It is rumored mong iron and steel men here that John W. Gates will soon resign the presidency of the Illinois Steel Company to become the head of the Consolidated Steel and Wire Company, with plants in various Mr. Gates is also credited with being

the leader of the movement to bring about a combination of the wire and nail manufacturers for the mutual protection of their interests. Atchison Has a Big Fire. Atchison, Kans., October 10.-Fire, which started at 2:30 o'clock this morning, de-

stroyed business property valued at \$75,-

New Seasonable Arrivals CREAM OF WHEAT NEW BUCKWHEAT SELF-RAISING BUCKWHEAT A.W. Farlinger, Wholesale and Retail Grocer, 325-327-329 Peachtree St.

THURSTON'S HAWAIIAN VIEWS

Ex-Minister Issues a Pamphlet of Information.

ANNEXATION SHOULD PREVAIL

Advantages the Island Would Give the United States in Case of War on the Pacific.

Washington, October 9.-Lorrin A. Thurs-

ton, ex-minister to Hawaii, has issued a "Handbook on the Annexation of Hawaii" of eighty-eight pages, in pamphlet form. In specifying the reasons for annexation, Mr. Thurston says:

"It will prevent the establishment of an alien and possibly hostile stronghold in a position commanding the Pacific coast and the commerce of the north Pacific and defi-nitely and finally secure to the United States the strategical control of the North Pacific there by protecting its Pacific coast and commerce from attack.

"All of the great powers of Europe have coaling stations within steaming distance of the Atlantic coast of the United States. o nation possesses a coaling station near enough to the Pacific coast to be available as a base of operation against it.

The Pacific is so wide that naval ships cannot cross and operate on the Pacific coast without recoaling. "A country in possession of Hawaii would have a base of supply and repair within four or five days steaming of any part of the Pacific coast and be a standing

ace to it and its comm "By sim by keeping other nations out of Hawaii the United States will secure almost absolute immunity from naval attack on its Pacific coast.
"Upon the opening of the Nicarauga or Panama canal, practically all of the shipping bound for Asia making use thereof, will stop at Honolulu for coal and supplies."

Other reasons given by Mr. Thurston are as follows:

"The conditions are such that the Unit ed States must act now to preserve the results of its past policy and to prevent the dominancy in Hawali of a foreign people.

"It is no longer a question of whether Hawali shall be controlled by the native Hawalian or by some foreign people; but the question is 'What foreign people shall control. Hawali'?"

control Hawaii? "Those inimical to American interests may obtain control in Hawaii and termiate all special privileges now held by the

"Whether the reciprocity treaty is continued or not, conditions have developed which will as certainly evict American interests and control from Hawaii as though it were accomplished by abrogation of the treaty or by hostile guns."

Under the head of "The Awakening of Japan" Mr. Thurston refers to heavy Japanese immigration to Hawaii and adds: "Regardless of the declarations of the Japanese government, Hawaii has, against the will and efforts of its government and people, drifted Japanewards during the past two years, and unless radical action is taken to stay the process there can be but one logical result, viz: The ultimate supremacy of the Japanese and thereby of Japan in Hawaii. This will be accom-"Whether the reciprocity treaty is con-Supremacy of the Japanese and thereby of Japan in Hawaii. This will be accom-plished in the teeth of the American policy Japan in Hawaii. tangible overt act on the part of the Japa-

nese government.
"The controversy with Japan is the preliminary skirmish in the great coming struggle between the civilizations of the

struggle between the civilizations of the east and of the west. The issue in Hawaii is whether, in that inevitable struggle, Asia or America shall have the vantage ground of the control of the naval 'key of the Pacific.' the commercial 'crossroads of the Pacific.' "All that is now holding Hawaii from retrograding into an Asiatic outport is a handful of resolute and determined men. But there is a 'limit to their strength and if help is to come in time it must come soon. Annexation will settle 'this issue and maintain American control in the Ha-

and maintain American control in the Ha-waiian islands and nothing else will." Mr. Thurston enumerates other reasons, chiefly of a commercial nature and then answers twenty objections to annexation. The answers cover the questions of a constitutionality of the proposed annexation; Hawaii as a point of weakness in time of war; expenditure on navy, etc., to protect Hawaii; application of the Monroe doc-trine; status of a protectorate; influence on American beet sugar trade; effect on sugar trust; assumption of Hawaii's debts; leprosy in Hawaii; United States already

large enough. WON'T CONVENE PARLIAMENT. Baifour Answers Dillon's Request for

Special Session. London, October 10.-In reply to a petition signed by sixty-four members of the Irish party in the house of commons asking the government to call a special session of parliament to deal with the exceptional distress of Ireland, Arthur J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury and government leader in the house, has written to John Dillon the Irish leader in the house, as follows:
"The government has observed the par-The government has observed the partial fallure of the potato crop, with great concern, and is watching anxiously the condition of the people in the threatened districts. There is no need, however, to summon parliament earlier than is customary because, should the apprehensions of the memorialists be unhapply realized, the expensive of the control o the executive is empowered to adopt the necessary measures without waiting for the sanction of parliament."

WON'T HOLD SILVER IN RESERVE London Times Regrets the Bank of England Ever Made Offer.

London, October 10.-The Times, in its financial article this morning, expresses the belief that so far as the Bank of England is concerned, nothing more will be heard of the offer to hold silver as a portion of the reserve.

Proceeding, it says it deplores the "misclevous effect the governor's letter has had abroad," and it quotes at length from a letter written by a big American manuacturer, whose name is not given, dilating upon and regretting the fact that the bank's offer was to some extent a confession of the advisability of what Mr. Bryan had claimed.

His Foolish Presumption. From The Cleveland Leader.

"No," said Evangeline Glendenning, as she looked down at the floor and nervously twisted her slim little fingers, "no, Alfred, I am sorry, but it cannot be." Alfred Dorcaster had loved the beautiful girl from the moment he had first seen her, and he had fondly believed that she looked

ed, and was silent for a long time. At last the sweet maiden said: "Try to be brave, Alfred. Look at me. See how I am bearing up." He turned toward her in wonder, and

said:
"Why should you bid me to do this?

"Why should you bid me to do this? What have you to bear up under?"
She shrank back a little and replied:
"Oh, Alfred, if you only knew."
"Evangeline!" he cried, catching her in his arms and holding her in a strong embrace, "you love me! Ah, darling, you cannot hide the truth from me! Tell me it is so."
"Yes," she whispered, "I love you, Alfred."
"Oh, heavens." he grouned, "this is ter-

"Oh, heavens," he groaned, "this is ter-rible, terrible! Oh, if you had only hated me-loathed me! Then my fate would be less bitter." She was frightened, and drew away from

she was rightehed, and drew away from him.

"Why," she asked, "do you want me to hate you?"

"Ah," he answered, "I might bear my own burden; but how can I survive knowing that you, too, suffer?" the Yet why should either of us suffer?" the trembling girl inquired almost hissed, "do not "Evangeline," he almost hissed, "do not jest with me! Why should we suffer? Are we not doomed to everlasting separation

DROUGHT IN THE WEST BROKEN Heavy Rains Fall in Missouri, Kan-

sas and Arkansas. Kansas City, Mo., October 10.-Specials to The Times from Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and Arkansas points announce the breaking of the drought. The rain has been general throughout

Kansas, varying from a good rain to a regular downpour At Wichita there was a precipitation of three inches. Other reports of good rains n Kansas come from Independence, Emporia, Hutchinson, Concordia, G:eenleaf, Frankfort, Stockton and Atchison. A heavy rain fell at Springfield, Mo., and reasonably good rains are reported at Little

braska City, Neb.

Rain in Missouri. Centralia, Mo., October 10.-The prolonged and disastrous drought was broken this evening by a heavy rainfall, which appears to be general over this section of the state. Arkansas Has Rain. Little Rock, Ark., October 10.-A drought

Rock and Siloam Springs, Ark., and Ne-

broken today. Light rains fell throughout First Rain in Two Months. Louis, Mo., October 10, -Late tonight fell here resulting in a steady down-which promises to be a drencher, is the first rain in two months.

of more than two months' duration was

Leavy Rain at Evansville. Evansville, Ind., October 10.—There was a hard rain here tonight, the first in three weeks. It is believed that the drought in this section is broken.

Showers in Kentucky.

Louisville, Ky., Odtober 10.—The pro-onged drought in this state was broken lonight by light showers. Indications point to still further precipitations. Ohio Has Rain, Too. Cincinnati, Octber 10.-Rain began to fall

here at 1:30 o'clock this morning with every appearance of becoming copious and continuous. It is the first in four weeks. TENNESSEE IS BURNING UP.

Went of Rain Will Cut the Wheat Acreage Short. Nashville, Tenn., October 10.—Another week has passed without rain in middle and west Tennessee and the same report comes from each and every county of utter destruction of all vegetation and an entire impossibility to do farm work.

The ground cannot be plowed and the acreage to be put in wheat will be cut

this state will be great. Forest fires have done great damage. SEVERE STORM AT ST. JOHNS. Barkentine Off the Port Was Flying

short. The money loss to the farmers of

Distress Signals. St. Johns, N. F., October 10.—The seraging here today. This afternoon an unknown barkentine was sighted off the port flying distress sig-nals, and the British warship Pelican sailed

It is feared that great damage was done o the fleet of fishing vessels now returning from Labrador. CHINAMAN BECOMES A FORGER

to her assistance.

Hook Taw Tries To Make Trouble for Collector Saunders. Victoria, B. C., October 10.—Hook Taw, a Chinese, was arrested here last night, charged with forging letters which were used at a recent investigation at Port Townsend, and which implicated Collec-tor Saunders and Wee Gee, the customs interpreter, in a conspiracy to admit Chinese into the United States.

Hook Taw's handwriting. TWO CHINESE STRIKE IT RICH. They Return from Northwestern Gold

Fields with \$40,000. Victoria, B. C., October 10.-Two Chinese who have been mining in the Cassiar district, British Columbia, arreved here on the steamer Seattle today. They took our \$40,000, and have drafts of

the Hudson Bay Company to show for it.

MANSFIELD BREAKS HIS RECORD

His Score of 113 Feet Now Stands Unrivalled. San Francisco, October 10.-At the annual tournament of the San Francisco Fly Casting Club Walter D. Mansfield, the champion long distance caster who broke all existing records at Chicago a few months ago by a cast of 111½ feet, again broke the world's record, held by himself, increasing his cast one and one-half feet. His score of 113 feet now stands unstabled

LABOR LEAGUE WON'T INDORSE Henry George Denounced as a Friend of Capitalists.

Philadelphia, October 10 .- A resolution to Philadelphia, October 10.—A resolution to indorse Henry George's candidacy for mayor of Greater New York was almost unanimously defeated at a meeting of the United Labor League this afternoon.

During the discussion that followed the presentation of the resolution Henry George was severely denounced as a "fakir" and a friend of capitalists. a friend of capitalists.

Rain Around Sioux City. upon him with more than ordinary favor.

But now his hopes lay shattered, and the future stretched out black before him.

The strong, handsome young man sigh-

eports from All Pane South.

lls an encouraging ed and operators in ts report a heavy

rking plants at



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ATLANTA, GA., October 11, 1897.

Atlanta To Be Congratulated.

The Constitution has already referred to the wholesome results of a short, quiet and orderly municipal campaign. To all intents and purposes, the recent primary closes the contest for aldermen and councilmen, and better men have been chosen than if the campaign had been heated, rancorous and prolonged.

Another result, and one that must be applauded by all good citizens, is the fact that the voters of the city went outside of all organized movements in the nomination of aldermen and councilmen. Boss rule, fixed tickets, and "slates" all seem to have died a natural death in this primary, not being able to survive the disposition of the voters to look to the best interests of Atlanta, regardless of politicians and candidates

The people cast their votes with the sole end in view of selecting a ticket Atlanta's good. Some good men were defeated, but this was because the voters were compelled to choose between good men. In this primary, the people fixed their own ticket, and the result will be the greatest possible benefit to

We used to hear of "rings" and "bosses," in Atlanta-that this or that man, being prominent in city politics, We used had a "pull" with council. to hear of "combinations," "slates" and "cut-and-dried" tickets. These belong to the past. Bosses, combinations, slates and all the machinery invented for the purpose of enabling men to prey upon the city's interests, have disappeared and disssolved before the pri-"Mass" meetings can be packed controlled, but would-be bosses have not yet invented any method by which the voters may be controlled in a primary election.

They cannot arrange any slate that will not be broken at the ballot box. They cannot fix any ticket that will not picked to pieces and flung to the four winds. And a city gains immenseby the result. A primary, such as was held in Atlanta Friday, is found to result in the selection of good men for the government of the city, and this is all that the people want. Good men mean good government, and good government is the ideal for which the dem-

ocrats are striving. The result in Atlanta is no accident. When the people are given a full and fair opportunity to select officials they invariably select the best men, other things being equal. The exceptions only prove the rule.

The Turkish sultan appears to be the recognized head of the entire Moslem

In support of this observation a recent address presented to the sultan by Mohammedans in India may be cited. This address is written in the fulsome style peculiar to orientals and grows out of the recent victory achieved by Turkey over Greece. Says the address:

The news of the victories achieved through the grace of God by the Mohammedan troops over the Greeks, which has been a source of the profoundest gratification to the entire Mohammedan world, has induced us, after first unfurling the banner of the crescent, to assemble in the mosque with Consul Hussein Klamik Effendi, in order to offer up a prayer to the most high for your majesty's life. On the same evenings the houses of all the Mohhamedan inhabitants were decorated and brilliantly illuminated, and numerous banquets were given in token of our re-Joicings. The latter circumstance has already been communicated to your majesty by telegraph. Today we once more approach the steps of your majesty 's august throne with this address, which was unani-mously adopted at a meeting attended by thousands of Mohammedans, and we swear that we, thy servants, regarding ourselves as bound in allegiance to thee and thy gov-ernment, will not cease to work and pray for the triumph of your majesty and the victory of Islam.

In the light of the foregoing address there is no telling to what extent the Turkish sultan may be responsible for the present uprisings in northern India.

Sacrilegious Relic Hunters.

Is nothing sacred to the vandalism of

Although our civilization is still young there seems to be no limit to the depredations committed by relic hunters in recent years. Some of the most hallowed places in our country have been despoiled by these ruthless individuals, who have not even spared the sanctity of the tomb itself; and the evil, instead of abating, seems to be steadily increas-

In line with the foregoing remark information has recently come from Missouri stating that the descendants and admirers of General Daniel Boone in that state are indignant over the manner in which Kentucky has allowed the only \$25,425,803,485. grave of the old pioneer to be treated, and that steps will be taken in the near | size of Greater New York is to measure

future seeking to bring about a removai of the old pioneer's body from its present resting place at Frankfort, Ky., to ome appropriate spot in Missouri. late years it seems that the the vandalism of relic hunters has so completely defaced the tomb in Frankfort that the letters of its inscription can hardly be deciphered.

Originally, the ashes of the old pioneer hero were interred in the state of Missouri, where he spent his declining years and finally died; but on account of the carnest appeal of Kentucky to have the dust of the old hero repose it her own soil and on account of the associations which counted the name of General Boone with the name of Kentucky, it was finally decided to accede o the request of the Blue Grass State, and the ashes of the old pioneer were subsequently exhumed and transferred o Frankfort. On the occasion of the reinterment the state of Kentucky paid magnificent tribute to her favorite son; out since that time it seems that she has not taken that jealous care of his ast resting place which the sacred trust

imposes upon her. But in all likelihood the ashes of General Boone will not be removed from their present resting place. Kentucky is proud of the treasure which she has in them, although the busy concerns of her civic progress have prevented her from giving due expression to that pride; and she will probably see to it that the grave of the old pioneer is more securely protected in the future from sacrilegious relic hunters.

The Latest Move.

The fact that Henry George is being used by the gold men of New York city as a dummy to aid the republicans and the anti-democrats is conclusively shown by the action of the men who have his campaign in charge. They have placed his candidacy in the same boat with Low's, and have thus made their campaign a farce.

This action, in view of the efforts of some of the gold organs to have the candidacy of Mr. George indorsed by the national democratic committee, is some what singular to say the least. Of course it is giving entertainment to the wildest nonsense to suppose that the democratic national committee would pass by the regular organization, which has ominated Judge VanWyck, who is a regular organized democrat, and who supported Bryan, to indorse Mr. George, but the fact that the attempt has been made, together with the further fact that a few of the national committeemen have fallen into the trap set for them, shows how cleverly laid the scheme was Naturally, the recent action of the George committee is in the nature of a disagreeable exposure. But it will help Tammany, and thus help the democratic party. It will call back into line the extremists who were for George because they thought George was a democrat, and it will tend further to solidify the ranks of the regular organization, which is not only hopeful, but confident.

Emperor William's Folly.

In spite of the ambitious designs of young Emperor William to make Ger many one of the greatest naval powers of Europe, it seems that the reichstag is persistently bent upon thwarting the young emperor's ambition.

Emperor William's only object in seeking to build up a powerful naval fleet is to gratify a feeling of personal spite toward Great Britain. For some reason or other he has never been fond of the government over which his grandmother presides, and this feeling of hostility has been greatly accontuated within the past two or three years. One explanation, perhaps, of the young emeror's attitude toward Great Britain, is found in the prompt and somewhat indignant manner in which the British press repudiated his absurd claims to the British throne some two or three years ago. But this is a story with which the public is familiar.

Germany does not care for a powerful naval fleet, and, what is more, she does not need it. With France on one side and Russia on the other, Germany realizes more than ever before the imperative need of maintaining a strong military equipment. Whatever funds she can spare from her treasury, therefore, must go to the maintenance of her army, and not to the building up of a naval squadron for which she has neither present nor prospective use. The reichstag thwarted the designs of the young emperor several months ago; and since, in the meantime, Russia and France have formed a mutual alliance it is not likely that the reichstag will reconsider the matter at this crisis and humor the emperor's whim. But France and Russia are not the only countries against which Germany is obliged to be on her guard. There is Austria-Hungary on the south, which is none too closely bound to the German empire, and other powers which could easily embarrass her without ample means for pro-tecting herself. None of these various powers would think for a moment of opposing her on the water; and consequently, it is necessary for her to be ready at any time to resist military invasion. Great Britain is the only power which she would be forced to meet in naval combat, but there is less danger to be feared from Great Britain than from other powers near at hand. All things considered, the reichstag is amply justified in resisting the designs of the young emperor, who seems to be afflicted with a large overdose of royal conceit.

A Gigantic Metropolis.

The size of what is prospectively known as Greater New York does not consist exclusively in its immense population. As a center of vast wealth, the future metropolis of Greater New York

will rank second only to London. Without imputing undue ignorance to any one, there are few, perhaps, who have any conception of the enormous wealth which centers about New York harbor. Official statistics gathered during the past summer show that the total assessed valuation of property within the bounds of Greater New York foots up in round numbers the sum of \$2,689,-000,000, or one-tenth of the assessed vaiue of the entire nation.

But the enormity of these figures may be shown from other comparisons. In 1890 the assessed value of all the property in the state of Pennsylvania amounted to only \$2,659,796,900; in the state of Massachusetts to only \$2,154,-134.620; in the state of Ohio to only \$1,778,138,477 and in the state of California to only \$1,101,136,431. According to the official returns for the same year in all the United States amounted

Still another method of gauging the

the proportions of its municipal debt. This has been conservatively fixed in round numbers at \$175,000,000. Against this load of indebtedness which the metropolis will be forced to bear it appears from the latest available statistics that the aggregate state debts of all the north Atlantic group of states, including New York and New Jersey, amount to only \$25,000,000, or less than one-seventh of Greater New York's alone. Indeed, the statement is made on good authority that Greater New York's municipal debt will be larger than the combined debts of a majority of all the states in the union. In the light which these numerals throw upon the subject, our readers can form some definite idea of the surpassing magnitude of Greater New York.

The baseball editor of The Washington Post does his work right in the midst of the editorial page. He does not allow either the political or the funny editor to crowd him to the rear.

The Virginia republicans have rallied sufficiently to nominate a ticket.

The governor of Indiana has a great deal to say about the Versailles lynch-As yet, however, he has done noth-

The Washington Post admits that Mr Bryan's talk is not cheap. This admission smothers a good deal of anti-Bryan smoke in The Post office. We be lieve that Editor Merrick is the only funny man in the country who is willing to make fatal admissions.

It is now hinted that some one is try ing to induce Mr. Cleveland to write letter on New York politics. It is well to weep in advance for the man he in-

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The failure of congress at its last ses ion to authorize the expenditure of a sum of money sufficient to properly advertise the resources of this country at the Paris exposition may yet give rise not defeat the movement to provide a national exhibit. Says The Detroit Free Press in speaking of the matter: might have been expected, the dilatoriness of congress in taking action providing for American interests at the Paris expositi of 1900, is proving a serious handicap to olishment of its object. Major Moses P. Handy, the special commiss appointed by President McKinley to look after the interests of the United States at Paris, has had an interview with the French minister for foreign affairs, and hough cordially received has not been allotted a satisfactory amount of space, it being practically impossible, it appears, to furnish the United States a desirable extent of ground at so late a day. While this country has been dallying, the othe countries of the world have been provid has been dallying, the other ent enough to secure the space, and now Mr. Handy and his associates are reported as threatening to withdraw altogether. In view of the splendid exhibit which the French government made at the Colum-bian exposition, the very cordial relations existing between the two countries, and the magnificent opportunity which the Paris exposition will afford for the advertisement of our natural resources and Europe, the neglect of congress to take more speedy advantage of the opportu-

A leading exchange gives the following description of a mail delivery box recently introduced into many of the larger

ouildings at Geneva, Switzerland: "This mail box has a compartment for each of the stories of the building, and when the letters are deposited on the ground floor the carrier delivers them as equired. The deposit of a single lette makes an electrical contact, which starts a bell going on the respective floor which does not cease ringing until the letter is taken out. At the same time it opens the der, forming the counterweight of the mail box elevator until the weight is heavier than the box, when the box ascends and the flow of water ceases simultaneously As the box passes each story the mail intended for it-letters, papers and small packages-falls into boxes in the corridor on that floor. This is performed very re-liably by a little spring at the bottom of each compartment in the elevator mail box, which causes the bottom of the com-partment to catch for a moment and the release throws out even a single card into the stationary box provided for its reception. By its own weight the box descends to its place on the ground floor. Should by any mischance a single piece of paper have remained in the elevator, upon strik ing the bottom it will at once go thro the same series of movements as before.'

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

From The Chicago News.
It's a poor Bostonian that doesn't know

When a man's temper is ruffled his brows

The farther a man can look into the future the fewer creditors he sees.

There is something mysteriously attractive about all mysteries except hash.

No man has to serve an apprenticeship in order to learn how to make mistakes. Whenever you see a man visiting a chiro-

podist there is something on foot. Whenever a man throws a bouquet at an other he expects a whole flower garden in

Fortune no longer knocks at a man's door. You must have an electric button if you want to be in the push.

Some men would get along much faster if they didn't lose so much time telling other people how smart they are. It is sometimes as difficult to tell a mean man from a good one as it is to tell a mushroom from a toadstool.

There are three varieties of the dog that never bark—the Australian dog, the Egyp-tian shepherd dog and the "lion-headed" dog of Thibet.

Of the entire number of English peerage only five go back as far as the thirteenth century. Of the 538 temporal peers, 250 have been created during the present century, 126 during the past century, and only 62 trace their titles beyond the year 1700. It is certain that ants intentionally sanc

tion the residence of certain insects in their nests. This is the case, for instance, with the curious blind beetle, claviger, which is absolutely dependent upon ants, as Muller first pointed out. It even seems to have lost the power of feeding itself; at any rate, it is habitually fed by the ants, who supply it with nourishment, as they do one another. There are a half-score of insects that ants treat apparently as guests An unauthorized interloper would be a

Will Return To Work Tomorrow.

Hazelton, Pa., October 10.—The Lehigh and Wilkesbarre breaker hands will return to work on Tuesday. They were promised an advance in wages and with this assur-

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

The Billville Banner

(More verse from the vault). We promised in a former issue that we would give another installment of the graveyard poetry which surrounds us. We keep our promise, and present a few more obituary samples with this issue .-Ed. Banner

On an Aged Editor.

He's passed from earthly pains strifes: On wings of light they saw him rise; And now an angel reads his life's Rare editorial in the skies!

Stopped on the Way. He said: "From heaven I cannot stay," And then Death's shadow screened him But ere he'd made his flight half way The devil quarantined him!

Made Short Work of Him. Another world he sought to win, Though fond of life and laughter; He took the doctor's medicine

And died ten minutes after. This Was a Veteran. We trust, upon the heavenly way, At last he never blundered;

"The good die young." the proverbs say, But this chap lived a hundred! On a Departed Husband. stone records a husband's worth-

A crown is on his brow: He had but little peace on earth: We hope he has it now. Out of Sight. Here lies our boy-our bosoms' pride,

Who unto us was given; The first old mule he tried to ride Kicked him clean to heaven! On the Old Colonel.

He shot at least a dozen men And lynched some more to boot; He died at three score years and ten When he couldn't see to shoot!

Philosophy in Defeat. (A Billville Lyric.) 'm done whipped out fer councilman; in every blessed race Thar ain't no doubt, I'm plumb knocked out, an' fur away from grace;

But thar's this here consolation: If I'd beat 'em on the score I'd been settin' up in office now, an' couldn't run no more!

it's jest the joy o' runnin' that keeps me in the fight-To hear 'em hollerin' "Hooray!" an' "Now you're talkin' right!" "Here's three cheers fer Jenkins!"

like thunder on a roar; But you see, when you're in jest can't run no more! To hear them papers sayin': "The colonel

has arrove, An' he's goin' to raise a cyclone in son's maple grove; He's just the finest orator that ever struck this shore!"

But you see, if they elected me I wouldn't

speak no more! the joy o' makin' speeches an' runnin' roun' the land: The midnight serenadin' by the old-time

village band; When the big crowd vells fer "Jenkins!" an' Jenkins has the floor! But you see, if they elected him he'd

never speak no more an' so, it's quite agreeable they beat me in the race; Fer still I keep a-runnin' on an' hollerin'

fer grace; The joy o' speechifyin' jest thrills the core: But the feller in the office thar don't

want to speak no more! The Best of Butchers. And so, this thought is plain: They need more competition

In the butcher shops of Spain. Several eminent tragedians have again risen to inform us that "there's no money Shakespeare." The trouble is, however, the sald eminent actors don't know how to get the money out of him.

This is the way a Georgia editor views

"They quarantine 'gainst fever; The refugee, he runs; Twere well the world should quarantine Against the men with guns!"

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Artificial teeth are soon to be furnished to such German soldlers as need them by the war office.

A San Francisco street railroad line provides racks for bicycles and makes a charge

Pullman sleeping car porters have or-ganized, and if the traveler objecting to their scale of prices refuses to pay he is liable to become literally placklisted and

Apples are growing in great abundance in New Zealand, and that country promises to become a formidable competitor in European markets to American fruits, as the apples can be shipped profitably.

An English curate in Felixstowe has An English Curate in Penastone has taken up organ grinding to obtain money for his church building fund. He pays \$10 a month for the hire of the barrel organ, and in three weeks has collected \$75.

A California woman to keep a vow made upon the condition that heaven would re-store her husband's sight has walked on her bare knees a quarter of a mile over a stony road to church once a year for seventeen years. The school children in Emporia, Kan.,

are giving their teachers trouble by rea-

son of the helnous practice of flirting. The instructors are now agitating a half-day

session without recess to throw the re-

sponsibility upon parents by an early dis-A patriotic, homesick, but somewhat shortsighted Scotchman, desiring a remind-er of his native land, planted, some years ago in Australia, the thistic. Now he and the rest of the population regret his fool-ish act, for the weed has multiplied and given great trouble.

A return theater check in Japan differs from the occidental pasteboard. aunterer between the acts in the land of the chrysanthemum marches to the door keeper and extends his right hand. The official is armed with a rubber stamp bear-ing the private mark of the theater and on each hand thus held out to him he deftly

Harrowgate, Yorkshire, England, is said to possess in its new baths the most per-fect baths of any now extant. In addition to the pump room, winter garden, Turkish and Russian baths, etc., there ere inhalation rooms with a sulphur water fountain and a pulverization room, where medicated waters may be applied to the nose, eyes, etc. The cost of erection was second. LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Cable Fleet.

Editor Constitution —Please explain about the laying of submarine cables.

JOHN MAGEE. In an article by Herbert Laws Webb published in 1890, it was stated that the cable fleet of the world numbers thirty-seven vessels. Of these "ten ships belong to the construction companies, their aggregate gross tonnage being about half the entire fleet. The other twenty-seven are repairing steamers belong to the differrepairing steamers belonging to the different govrnments and telegraph companies They are stationed in ports all over the world, keeping a watchful eye on the con dition of its submarine nerves and doctor-ing them up whenever they need atten-tion." As to laying cable, when it is made it is carried over guides mounted on tal floating frames to the ship, into which it is run and coiled away in one of the large from tanks provided for it, where it is kep submerged in water until the time comes for paying it out. Then the cable is drawn for paying it out. tank by means of a rope; i wound by the help of machinery arous the big paying-out drum, and from that is dropped over the stern into the water At intervals of some fifteen yards air ballooms are lashed to the cable; these are to float it from the ship to the shore and prevent its being injured by being dragged over rocks. The shore end is then at tached, the balloon buoys are taken of and the carrying vessel puts out to sea paying out the cable over the stern as it goes. No steam power is now needed to help the cable overboard; if runs out free-ly of its own accord, and brakes are ly of its own accord, and brakes are necessary to prevent its running out too fast. When the terminus of the cable line reached it is carried on shore in a boat and is there attached.

When a break in the cable occurs the repairing steamers are sent out to find it and draw up the ends with grappling irons. Sometimes this is a task of much time and Sometimes this is a task of much time a great difficulty. When the break is for the ends are readily spliced together. A yard of submarine cable weighs about ter

Madame de Stael.

Editor Constitution-Could you relate us the story of Madame de Stael?

PETER DEVINE. Mme. de Stael-Holstein, commonly called Mme. de Stael, was Anne Louise Ger-maine Necker, daughter of Jaques Neck er, the minister of finance under Louis XVI of France. She was born in Paris April 22, 1766. Her education was directed by her mother, who subjected her to a strict regime of formalism adapted rather to contract than to develop her genius. Her character was better appreciated by her father, for whom she had the mos ardent affection. To restore her health impaired by hard study, she was sent to the country at about the age of fourteen, and enjoyed more liberty. Her favorite author at this time of life was J. J. Rousseau. At twenty years of age she married, at the request of her parents, Eric, Baron de Stael, a Swedish diplomatist, for whom she had no real affection. Her first literary production was "Letters on the Writings and Character of J. J. Rousseau." In 1773 she retired to England and resided for a time near Richmond with noted characters who had been exiled by Napoleon. She was an advocate of constitutional liberty, and during the directory was the leading spirit of a party whose chief orator was Benjamin Constant. Bonaparte was so impaired by hard study, she was sent t Benjamin Constant, Bonaparte was si jealous of her influence that he did al in his power to persecute her by bullying and banishing those who sympathized with her. In 1802 she was banished from Faris and forbidden to reside within forty leagues of the capital. On the publication of her book, "Corinne," which had an immense success, in 1807, Nappleon ordered her to leave France. She afterwards traveled in Germany and at last settled in eled in Germany and at last settled in Coppet, Switzerland, where many of her friends came to visit her. On the banishment of Napoleon she returned to Paris, where she died in 1817. Among her works are: "Literature in Its Relation to Social Institutions" (1899). "Pollopher" (1899). are: "Literature in Its Relation to Social Institutions" (1800); "Delphine" (1802); "Corinne" (1807); "De l'Allemagne" (1810); "Ten Years in Exile; Considerations sur la Revolution Francaise" (1818).

Political Inconsistencies. Editor Const'tution-Of all the inconst ent beings on earth the Wall street gold idolaters and their disciples excel. Last year in their frenzy to elect McKinley, "the advance agent of prosperity," they all said that the very low prices of farm products were a blessirg, and especially to "the la-boring man," for it enabled him to buy his bread at half prices; but now that wheat costs twice as much as it did then, they congratulate the farmer and pro-nounce it a public blessing, and thank the licans therefor, as it brings the farm er double as much as in 1896. Under the gold standard, high protective tariff and republican control (if from any cause a product advances, as is the case of whea rom the failure of the foreign wheat crops, McKinley, Hanna and the farmers are con gratulated, and general prosperity is pro-claimed and the "laboring man" is told it is the very best thing for him as well as for the farmer. It makes no difference whether farm products or labor is up or down, when they, the republicans, govern it is a good thing. They are as much at home on one side of the fence as on the other. Their object is "to catch them going and coming." They say \$1 wheat enriches the western farmer, gives employment to labor and is a public blessing, for which McKin-ley is thanked, and that 5 cent cotton is a public blessing, a guarantee that the gratulated, and general prosperity is pro

a public blessing, a guarantee that the "laboring man" will be cheaply clothed, and for which the republicans should be thanked. It matters not who falls in the souffe, Mark Hanna, cat like, always lights on his feet, and is the god from whom all blessings flow. In a late number of The Baltimore Journal of Commerce, a rabd republican, I read from his editorial pen that "the failure of the gereal abroad has created a steady and large demand for the products of our fields. Assistant Secretary Brigham, of the agricultural department, Washington," whom he approvingly quotes, "expressed the opinion that the American farmers this year would receive in the aggregate from \$400,000,000 to \$500,000,000 in excess of what they received last year from their farm products, and predicts that this will benefit the laboring element."

"The farmers' receipts were cut in two last year," he concludes, "still the laboring man will be benefited by this advance in prices. The farmer will discharge his indebtedness and make improvements, which will require labor. He will purchase more products of labor, putting a vast amount of money in circulation, and this will create a demand for labor in all lines, and men, who have been without employment or only partially employed, will work full time at fair wages."

Last year Mr. Bryan and his "anarchist" adherents were proclaiming such sentiments from every press and stump, and therefore they were denounced as malicious "agitaters" and hair-brained anarchists.

These republicans shake the horny hands of the "hayseeds" and pose as their benefactors, as they alege, in bringing about conditions that cause indignation upon "the greedy, grasping, ignorant, lazy, rebel repudiator," Who is dissatisfied with 5 cents for his cotton, when it is paid in "sound money." They say that the "communist" should be satisfied with 5 cents, as cheap cotton is a blessing to the world.

The republicans would have the western furners believe that they caused wheat to advance for their benefit. They would have the si

FACTS AND FIGURES.

Jean Ingelow's personal estate amounted o only \$50,000 at her death.

The medical department of Queen Vicoria's household costs £2,700 yearly, and omprises twenty-four persons. Recently 500 ministers applied to

government for a single vacance grade of chaplain in the regular Fontainebleau's great grapevine produced

7,672 pounds of grapes this year, which when recently sold at auction, brought in The diary of an old woman who lately

lied in Vienna showed that she had spen 38,240 florins on lottery tickets, while her winnings amounted to only 5,000 florins. The hand of Jim Stevenson, a Lexing ton negro, is said to measure eleven inches

from the wrist to the tip of the middle

finger. The thumb nail is described as the The printer of The Figare of London was recently fined £5 as being "a rogue and a vagabond." according to the terms of an old law, which so defines a person

who publishes a lottery scheme. Two new asterolds have been discovered between Mars and Jupiter by M. Charlois of Nice, bringing the number discovered by him up to eighty-six. Palisa, the Austrian astronomer, has discovered eighty-three.

Sandycombe lodge, at Twickenham, where Turner, the painter, lived, accord-ing to Mr. Ruskin, from 1808 to 1827, and where he painted many of his views of the Thames, is offered for sale. The house is said to have been constructed after Turner's own designs.

Switzerland's bears were supposed to be extinct, but some chamois hunters in the lower Engadine recently shot and secured one and report that another escaped then This will add to the excitement of mountain climbing in the Alps.

Cork now possesses the remains of blessed Thaddeus McCarthy, recently beatified by Pope Leo. They were con-veyed in a golden box from Ivrea, in northern Italy, where the bishop died 500 years ago on his return from a pilgrimage ne, and have been deposited in Cork

ABOUT WELL-KNOWN PEOPLE.

Lawrence Washington, of Alexandria Va., has been appointed an assistant in the congressional library at Washington. is to be in charge of the George Washington department. Mr. Washington is great-grand nephew of the first president One of the oldest German instrumen nakers, Ludwig Neuner, died in Bavaria few weeks ago. He was noted especially

discover the secret of the varnish used by the old Italian violin builders. President Faure's bath is troubling the French radicals. He is not content with the British tub, but washes all over and bath compartment in his private train and asks for one at the palaces where he stops. It cost the town of Valence \$1,200 to fit up a bath on the occasion of the

The marquis of Salisbury was for many years in very straitened circumstances, and his children have all been brought up in habits of the strictest economy. Lord Hugh Cecil, M. P., the premier's youngest son enjoyed the reputation during his under-graduate days at Oxford of possessing only one suit of clothes. When he was elected a fellow at Hartford the dons were scandalized by his dining at high table in this same well-worn suit of dittoes. Possibl hint on the subject was dropped since his tordship disappeared from Oxford for a fortnight, and when he next appeared at high table was attired in the ordinary

garb of society. Lord Wolseley is extremely enperstitions ndeed, he once owned in a letter to the members of the Thirteen Club that while in Ireland he had worn out several hat brims through saluting single magpies, and that he would not, "on any account," walk under a ladder. He also believes in ghosts, and can tell some exceedingly strange sto

It is well known that James Gordon Ben ett runs a four-in-hand coach Paris and one of its suburbs, and that any one who pays the fee may become a pas senger, the proceeds being devoted by Mr. Bennett to charity. A peculiarity of the millionaire driver, however, is that he no only expects tips from his fares, but is much annoyed should any one dismoun without "remembering the coachman," even to the extent of a very small pour boire. What Mr. Bennett does with his tips is a matter of conjecture,

Meteoric Showers. The astronomers look for the next grea meteoric shower on the morning of No yember 15, 1899, says The Baltimore Sun They calculate that the earth will then pass through the center of an immense swarm of meteoroids, as they are called before combustion. These great "Leonide Star Showers," as they are called, occur at in-

tervals of every thirty-three years and on day.

The great shower of 1833, on November 13th; that of 1866 on November 14th, and consequently a repetition of the next wonderful phenomena is expected on the morning of November 15, 1899. In the meanwhile however, as the aggregation of meteoroids is of immense length, one end of it will encounter the earth in 1898 and the other in 1900 making as Professor Lewis Swift, the distinguished astronomer of Rochester, N Y., says, considerable showers in those years also. Not only this, but it is stated on the same authority that many forerun-ners of the great shower may be expected to come within the earth's atmosphere on November 14, 1897, because many of the me-

Professor Swift says "the thickness of the meteoroidal stream is 100,000 miles, and the meteoroidal stream is 100,000 miles, and the duration of the shower is equal to the time of the diagonal passage of the earth through it, usually from midnight to dawn." He adds: "As there is a light shower of Leonides every November, we know that there is a vast ring formed by the comets's tail and that the immense shoal in one portion is the product of the exploded comet there!" itself, through which we pass once every thirty-three years and a day." The me-teoroids are dark bodies, and it is only when they pass into the earth's atmos phere that they are ignited by friction and become visible for a few seconds. The stream makes a revolution around the sun in about thirty-three and a quarter years length of the swarm is so enormous that although at perihelion it moves at the rate of nearly twenty-five miles a second, yet it takes it two years to pass the earth, so that when its hinder part is still with us its advancing side will have reached the orbits of Jupiter and Saturn. Notwithstanding this extent, it is but a fraction of the entire

Professor Swift says: "This great cluste rrotessor Swift says: "This great clu
will reach the earth's orbit about Ju
1899, but the earth will not have arr
there then, but will be due nearly
months later, when our planet will plu
into the swarming mass, and for at le
five hours we shall experience a literal
of fire."

TWO HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY

York, October 10.-The dredth anniversary of the old Dutch church of Sleepy Hollow, made famous by Wash-ington Irving and near which he is buried, was celebrated in the old building at TarSOME STRAY SYMPTOMS

When Uncle Bud Kernodle, who has duced ham slicing to a scientific and who has more popularity in the than the aggregated personality of score of ordinary men can muster, among ed that he intended to dispose of one of the finest cows in his herd of ancestral Jensthere was considerable doubt in the breast of his friends.

But Uncle Bud paid no att incredulous members of his circle of a qualintances, but began figuring on the facile plan. He finally formulated a

of figures that on the face of them in fairly honest, but which not less the 13,000 persons denounce as "puzzi!ng, mrn rious and doubtful." So Uncle Bud touched his thoughtfully and later evolved slips are pered consecutively from 1 to 125, inc and each figure or set of figures rep

ing cents, also the amount due Uncle Br if he lured a person into drawing one As the public entered into this pian Uncle Bud's to decrease his herd of a cestral Jerseys and increase the size his good-natured wallet, this public bear to figure on the amount that would bear to Uncle Bud.

The first result was obtained by a to young newspaper man. Figures, he are reminded him of facts, and he knew h could cope with the problem of the hase money of Uncle Bud's bovine "Seven hundred and eighty thousands he began, and hesitated. "No." be add

thoughtfully, "I'm shy there. Just pot a 5,000 more. Make it \$785,000." Uncle Bud modestly suggested that the tall young man was figuring up the par profits on the cow and perhaps the newspaper man hi forgotten that butter brought 5 cents a pound each year for the even years. The young man thought thm was something in that proposition and h figured it out again. The nine men who ha started into the unsolving with him hi quit in despair. One of the number w whistling softly, "All Cows Look Alike to Me," and drawing wheels of various also

on Uncle Bud's memorandum, The tall young man pushed his hair back spread out his legs and looked sidewise a the figures before him. He rubbed his for-

"Say," he broke out, "the number of com Uncle Bud owns doesn't figure in this does "Neither does the quarantine again

New Orleans," put in an onlooker. The rain was pouring down. There wa no escape from the figures unless a drench ing was risked. 'Monday's the last night," said Und Bud.

"Hey!" yelled the lank journalist. "He 've got it. It is \$7,850. "Your first figuring goes for naught," my gested one. "Just the trouble," replied the elong mathematician. "One naught too many."
"Say," put in Uncle Bud, a pained expres

sandwich held carefully in his digita, "dor let it all go for naught." "It's \$780.75," said a railroad man, the had been making a study of the later schedule. The chances seemed to favor in

ion on his face, and a sem

Uncle Bud laughed. "It's \$78.75 I'm to get for my cow," wi Incle Bud, "and a churn thrown in to the winner."

"Nope," said a thoughtful member of the assemblage. "It's 78 cents-I mean that what Uncle Bud gets out of it." 'Well," said Uncle Bud, cheerfully, can't take all my Atlanta friends to Fiord with me next summer unless this crowded

ulates me up a notch or two or buys out entire." In the meantime, if you have been for tunate enough to get a chance at Unit Bud's cow, he wants you to know "the na

sage from the able editor of a New York paper asking him for his opinion of the escape of Evangelina Cossio y Cisneres few nights ago. It seems that this Ner York paper engineered the rescue of the young woman and wanted the governor i say what he thought of the part played W the great daily in the release of the far Cuban rebel. Governor Atkinson did M reply to the message. He did not care is express any opinion on the matter, but am confident that he has a very sturdy opinion one way or the other, for Govern Atkinson seldom wavers when he has is

meet a question. It is possible that the feminine method of feeding one's cellmates on drugged as of feeding one's cellmates on drugged and dy failed to impress the governor. However, the story of the escape, if it is that the correspondents of a New York paper did it, brings to the front another phase in the new journalism which is drawing so much of the vitriolic qualities. out of Mitor Dana and on to paper.

It is in order now to figure out the step will come next. Perhaps one of the New York dailies will annex Hawali of the New York dailies will be next. out a fleet of warships and subdue spen present the queen's necklace to Mrs. Its Kinley as a trophy and tow Cuba inte sorte nearby spot-far enough away, borever, to prevent some of the hyst municipalities of Alabama from quaranti ing against the newly acquired territory.

Since a recent change in the fire alars system of Atlanta with which the public generally is not familiar. Chief Joyner as his fire fighters have become reputed mist readers and are charged with being to tell when an alarm is coming in as with getting out of the engine house being the bell taps. the bell taps.

A few days ago a pedestrian who has been days ago a pedestrian who has been dependent on the big and the big a A few days ago a pedestrian whe been accustomed to listen to the big significant when a second property of the sec

As a matter of fact a new arrangements has been made in the method of receiving fire alarms by the department. Herefore, the alarm has gone direct to the larm bell and the department could not set until it had quit striking. It was fountil it had quit striking. It was fountil the firement and a change was made so that the gongs were striking too slowly the firement and a change was made so that now they strike twice as fast as formerly. now they strike twice as fast as for

In order to effect this change it essary to disconnect the large the boxes and now the alarm is to the big bell after it is received. to the big bell after it is received at quarters. In this way the fire laddle able to get away before the man aftends to the large bell can turn alarm in on it. There have been many marks on the rapicity of the department of the explanation will acquit them being mind readers.

The question as to why the big bell is a tringed has been often asked. It is explain.

tained has been often asked. It is explained has been often asked. It is explained that the bell is sounded when there alarm of fire in order to cause people clear the streets and to let people in center of the city know the fire. It enables business men

THE

outh Carolina showers; partly con the interior; ean MEETI

Ose of the Most

THE HORRORS

Why Spain Sele

and Philippin

Dying

From The New
If there is a dis
is Fernando Po. pirces on this glo can compete with Spain uses it as a is almost invaria convicts who are die-so rapidly tha find it difficult to device has been to speedy burials.
The officers of ger. which arrived ays ago, bear of this device. The poor July 19th, ban and Philip rapidly that co in which to bur thorities put the on an entirely the coffins wer when the bodies lowered into the

deftly manipul toms opened a

the graves. On disposed of, an same coffins au same inhuman i cal mathod of t The deadly nea. It is about from the maining little over 11 origin, as are covered it in 1778. The firs ever, was no possession, est called Clarent liberated sis ve brought from

fruit trees, wh West Indies, a selling the fru nanas, pineapp ruts and yams a ready sale. I fairly prosperou ish authorities t They imported governor, a tro many monks a Of the latter time, and the have died if he than a few mo like the rest, an missionaries, the their Bibles at in their huts. Spain's obje Fernando Po wa tion, and she so there, making otherwise emplo forsaken place. these unfortuna work all day un down. Today her does not work the work, it seems, be penalties for misside by scores.

> political prisoner she cannot lega tences, and so sh do Po, knowing there almost as swiftly, as by t kill them herself climate of Ferna Much has been Ceuta, another Sc Ceuta, another Ceuta is an eart Fernando Po. very picturesque wooded hills an but, then, its cli ing as it does which few who Dysentery and common. Moreo and continuous. No white woma able to live on thas remained months. The obliged to spend a measure to w themselves conti whisky, but eve always prove s ever, in Fernand his life must kee state of drunke convicts clearly with liquor, and and are thrust in

her characterist turned a deaf ea

are within her ju political prisoner

Dr. A. D. Brunswick. Dr. A. D. Gale Brunswick, died this afternoon. and four sons, o P. Gale, of Atla

At 23c Each.

At 5c a Pair.

At 15c Each.

At 79c a Pair.

We open our new Dry Goods and Shoe Store, 18 West

Mitchell street, facing Broad.

We invite you to come in,

look through and see if you

like our way of doing busi-

r case Men's Black or Tan

I case Ladies' White Cotton

5 cases Ladies' Cloth Top Kid

Today

Opening Prices.

Half Hose,

Under Vests,

Button Shoes,

ers of his circle of gan figuring on the nally formulated a the face of them see which not less that ace as "puzzi!ng, myste

ouched his imperat from 1 to 125, inch set of figures rep esta into drawing one. tered into this pian crease his herd of increase the size vallet, this public bear

was obtained by a tall man. Figures, he said. lacts, and he knew h problem of the pur ncle Bud's bovine. and eighty thousand tated. "No," be at shy there. Just put on it \$785,000." stly suggested that the

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has received a meshis opinion of the a Cossio y Cisneros seems that this New red the rescue of the anted the governor to of the part played by nor Atkinson did not e. He did not care to on the matter, but I ne has a very sturdy he other, for Gove

the feminine met nates on drugged cal the governor. How ents of a New York to the front an the vitriolic qualities

nd on to paper. to figure out Perhaps one of the annex Hawaii or fit ps and subdue Spe ecklace to Mrs. enough away, how e of the hyste ama from quaranti acquired territory.

ge in the fire s vith which the public liar, Chief Joyner and become reputed mind reged with being able rm is coming in, and the engine house before

pedestrian who had listen to the big fre-ching Chief Joyner's ticed the apparatuse reet at full speed and eet at full speed as a block from the an-big bell strike. he exclaimed, "Chief wn to the point where beell is going to his

begins."
ta new arrangement method of receiving partment. Heretofordirect to the large mt could not get could include the fire laddes are fore the man bell can turn the have been many of the department will acquit them.

THE WEATHER.

South Carolina, Georgia, eastern Florida, western Florida and Alabama—Local showers; partly cloudy weather; warmer in the interior; east to south winds.

MEETING NOTICES.



regular convocation of unt Zion chapter, No. 16, l be held in Masonic hall, ner of Pryor and Hunter cets, at 7:30 o'clock, this ening. The mark and past evening. The mark and past master degrees will be con-ferred and candidates are requested to be present.

Elevator at Pryor street entrance.

L. P. STEPHENS.

R. MOON.

High Priest. Z. B. MOON.

Notice.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Georgia, Carolina and Northern Railway Company will be held at the office of the company in Atlanta, Ga., on Friday, November 12, 1897, at 11 o'clock a. m.

J. M. SHERWOOD, Secretary. oct10-30t

IS A LAND OF DEATH

Oze of the Most Revolting Colonies on

THE HORRORS OF FERNANDO PO

Why Spain Selected the Place-Cuban and Philippine Island Prisoners Dying by the Score.

From The New York Herald.

If there is a diabolical place on earth it is Fernando Po. There are some horrible pirces on this globe, but not one of them can compete with this infamous island. Spain uses it as a penal station, and death is almost invariably the doom of those envicts who are sent there. Rapidly they die-so rap'dly that at times the authorities find it difficult to bury them. But now a levice has been adopted, and all obstacles to speedy burials have been removed.

The officers of the British steamer Niger. which arrived at Liverpool a few days ago, bear testimony to the efficacy of this device. The steamer left Fernando Po on July 19th, and at that time the Cuban and Philippine exiles were dying so rapidly that coffins could not be obtained in which to bury them. Thereupon the au-thorities put their heads together and promptly decided to construct some coffins on an entirely new plan. The bottoms of the coffins were fitted with hinges, and when the bodies were placed in them and lowered into the earth certain ropes were deftly manipulated, whereupon the botoms opened and the bodies dropped into the graves. One set of corpses being thus disposed of, another set was placed in the

same coffins and dropped into graves in the same inhuman manner. Truly, an economical mathod of burying the dead! The deadly island is on the west coast of Africa, in the bight of Bisfra, which is at the extreme end of the gulf of Guinea. It is about forty-five miles distant from the mainland and its highest point is over 11,006 feet. It is of origin, as are the neighboring Prince's and St. Thomas islands. The Portuguese disered it in 1471 and ceded it to Spain in e firs. European settlement, however, was not made until 1827. In that year the English, unaware of the fact that the Spanish government had right of ossession, established a coaling station there for the benefit of the war steamers engaged in preventing the slave trade in bight of Bisfra. The settlement was called Clarence, and the inhabitants were liberated six ves, who had been captured from si vers, as well as those who were brought from Sierra Leone. A few traders also nade their headquarters there. Clarence being an excellent port for ship-ping palm oil as the water was deep and sheltered from tornadoes. One of the traders was remed Governor by the English. The freed slaves, in number about 1,00), suffered slaves, in humber about 1,00, suffered much from illness, but still they managed to plant orange, lemon and other fruit trees, which were imported from the West Indies, and they made a living by ing the fruit to the men-of-war. Bananas, pineapples, sweet potatoes, ground ruts and yams were also grown, and found ready sale. In a word, the negroes were ly prosperous until 1859, when the Span

They imported to Fernando Po a Spanish nor, a troop of soldiers, as well as many monks and sisters of various orders. Of the latter many died within a short time, and the goverror doubtless would have died if he had remained there more than a few months. The soldiers suffered like the rest, and many perished during the first year. As for the liberated Africans, who had been Christianized by Protestant missionaries, they were forbidden to meet in their church, but were allowed to retain es and to hold religious serrvices in their huts. Spain's object in taking possession of

Spain's object in taking possession of Fernando Po was to make it a penal sta-tion, and she soon had gangs of convicts there, making roads, cutting trees and otherwise employed in improving the God-forsaken place. Mercilessly she treated these unfortunate beings, forcing them to work all day under the hot sun, and caring nothing for them when illness struck them down. Today her policy is the same. She not work the convicts as heretofor work, it seems, being at present one of the penalties for misconduct—but she lets them die by scores. More than one European power has protested against her using Fernando Po as a convict station, but with her characteristic obstinacy Spain has turned a deaf ear to their protests. There are within her jurisdiction many offenders, political prisoners and others, upon whom she cannot legally pronounce death sentences, and so she deports them to Fernando Po, knowing well that they will die there almost as surely, if not quite as swiftly, as by the garrote. She does not kill them herself, but she knows that the climate of Fernando Po will kill them.

Much has been said about the horrors of Ceuta, another Spanish convict strong but Ceuta, another Spanish convict station, but Ceuta, another Spanish convict stamon, but Ceuta is an earthly paradise compared to Fernando Po. True, the latter place is very picturesque, with its magnificently wooded hills and many silvery streams; but, then, its climate is unbearable, breeding as it does malaria and fever, from which few who are attacked ever recover. Dysentery and liver comparative also Dysentery and liver complaints are also common. Moreover, the rainfall is heavy and continuous, and the heat is excessive. No white woman, it is said, has ever been the common of the c able to live on the island, and no governor has remained there more than a few months. The Spanish officials who are obliged to spend any time there contrive in a measure to ward off disease by dosing themselves continuously with quinine and whisky, but even these antidotes do not elways prove successful. Any one, how-ever, in Fernando Po who wants to save his life must keep himself constantly in a state of drunkenness. The unfortunate

with liquor, and hence they daily drop off and are thrust into nameless graves. Dr. A. D. Gale, Brunswick, Ga. Brunswick, Ga., October 10.—(Special.)— Dr. A. D. Gale, an honored citizen of Brunswick, died last night and was buried this afternoon. He leaves five daughters and four sons, one of whom is Dr. Frank P. Gale, of Atlanta. The deceased was a ploneer citizen.

victs clearly cannot fortify themselves

Rain in North Carolina. Raleigh, N. C., October 10.—(Special.)— The long drought is broken. Fine rains began falling at 9 o'clock tonight,

RACE GROWS WARM FOR SECOND PLUI

There Is Much Speculation as to the Next Assistant Postmaster.

SEVERAL CANDIDATES ARE OUT

The Contest, However, Lies Between Blodgett and Averill.

CHANCES SEEM TO BE IN FAVOR OF FORMER

Convention of Republican Mutineers Has Been Called Off-Final Triumph of Mighty Buck.

Atlanta republicans are all agog as to the accessful applicant for the position of assistant postmaster, the big plum having een snatched by Major Smyth last Saturday. There are several candidates in the race, all of whom are working assiduously for the job, but it is almost certain the successful applicant will have the indorsement of Boss Buck.

Among the prominent republicans in the race is Colonel James P. Averill, the wellknown real estate dealer. He has been a itizen of Atlanta for a number of years,



W. H. SMYTH.

and has always been faithful in his allegiance to the republican party. His friends are backing him in his campaign, but his

Another strong candidate is Mr. Ed Blod-gett. He has been connected with the post-office for a number of years, and is emiently qualified for the position. Professor is also said to be in the race, as well as Captain J. C. Hendrix, but it is stated by the knowing ones that either Blodgett or Averill will be the winner. When General Lewis was postmaster

Major Smyth was assistant, and Blodgett was superintendent of mails, the next in line of promotion. Now that Major Smyth has the big tripod, the logical result, according to the civil service precedent, would be the appointment of Blodgett. Those who are on to the ropes state that Blodgett will be assistant postmaster, although they acknowledge the race will be close.

Just when the appointment will be made is not known. Probably as soon as Major

Smyth takes charge. He is now in Washington, but will probably return in the next

Death Knell to Anti-Buckites. Nearly every government position in the state has now been filled. It is a notice-able fact that every candidate having the indorsement of Colonel Buck has been successful, while the anti-Buck-ites have been variably turned down. The postoffice was

grabbing, and now that this is no more, their hopes have gone glimmering. In view of this fact, the great convention of mutineers which was to have been held The misfortune of Tom Blodgett, one of the leaders of the misfit office seekers, in being landed behind the bars on a grave charge, has sounded a death knell to the

movement. There will be no new state excutive committee, therefore, and no new state chairman. Nor will that special grievance committee be sent to Washington to seek the outrooting of all present administration

followers and incumbents.

Johnson can smile serenely in his official office, and hold on to the reins until the next set-to, even if he was elected by postal mutineers has been sounded. They will go hungry for many years to come

Social Items.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Johnson were com plimented with a delightful bleycle tea by Miss Julia Hammond Saturday night. Mr. and Mrs. C. F. George, of New Or-

Mrs. H. S. McClesky, of Americus, is at the Kimball, the guest of her parents, Judge and Mrs. Fish.

Mrs. Louise White, of New Orleans, is at the Kimball house.

The first soirce musical of the season will be held in the pariors of the Leyden house Tuesday. The most brilliant galaxy of artists that have ever appeared jointly on a single programme will appear. The singers will be Miss Ella Powell. Mrs. William S. Yeates, Miss Inman Strong, Mrs. Robert T. Raines, Mrs. Dr. Jarnigan, Mrs. Robert T. Raines, Mrs. Dr. Jarnigan, Mrs. Frank Wheat, Master Lawrence Haynes, of St. Luke's choir. The planists are Miss Clio Prather, Mr. I. M. Meyer, Mr. S. P. McLain, Mrs. Roby Robinson. Signor Frosohn will render two violin solas.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Hubbard, who have Mr. and Mrs. Louis Hubbard, who have recently come to Atlanta, after several years' stay in Germany, will play on vio-lincello and plano, respectively, and their appearance will of itself make any gather-ing delightful.

Mrs. Longstreet will return next week to resume her duties as assistant state librarian.

Senor Randegger, who will have charge of the music at the wedding of Mr. Hopkins and Miss Cabell tomorrow, left last night for Norwood. Va., where the ceremony will be performed.

Mrs. O. A. Smith and daughter, of Haw-kinsville, are the guests of friends at the

Savannah, Ga., October 6.—(Spec'al.)—Mr. Thomas J. Lynch and Miss Ella M. Butler Thomas J. Lynch and Miss Ella M. Butler were married at the Catholic church this afternoon by Rev. Father B. J. Kelley. and left on the Grand Duchesse for New York. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Butler. Mr. Butler is the mayor of Tybee and a well-known business man. The bride is a sister of Mrs. A. B. Connolly, of Atlanta. and one of Savannah's best known young ladies. The groom is one of Savannah's prominent young business men.

Misses Katherine and Frances Smith. of Charlotte, N. C., left last night for their home, after a short visit with Miss Dalsy Nimmo.

Hentegille. Ala., October 10.—(Special.)—
W. L. Hackett, the recently elected mayor of Courtland. Ala., has resigned his office. The city council held a special meeting and elected Alderman A. J. Crosthwaite to fill Hackett's unexpired term.

One To Be Given by Chamber of Commerce To Be Grand Affair.

WILL BE ABOUT 500 PLATES

Well-Known Speakers Will Be Present and an Enjoyable Evening Is Promised the Guests.

Preparations for the grand banquet to be given by the chamber of commerce to Atlanta business men on October 21st have been begun.

This banquet, besides being one of the largest ever given in Atlanta, promises to be one of the most successful, and every care will be taken to see that noth-ing which will add to the interest of the eccasion is left undone. Some of the most prominent orators in this section of the country will be pres-

ent and will address the business men assembled. The selection of the speakers is yet to be completed, but it is promised that they will be men fully capable of entertaining the large crowd of busines men who will attend the banque It is estimated that there will be some thing like 500 plates at the banquet. That

the business men who receive invitations will attend there seems no doubt and the success of the banquet is already as The banquet, it is announced, will be entirely informal. The guests will com with a brotherly feeling and this spirit characterize the entertainment.

will be an occasion when good feeling and friendliness will be uppermost in the nds of those present. The programme of the speaking will probably be announced in the course of the week, and it is said that this will unusually interesting. The full arrangements will be completed in a short while and when the 21st arrives everything will be in readiness for the enter

tainment of the business men. The chamber of commerce has full charge of the banquet and it is given under the direct supervision of this body, nembers of the organization composing the committees in whose hands the making of the arrangements has been placed.

A BUSY WEEK AT CENTENNIAL. Programme Contains Twenty-Nine Interesting Events.

Nashville, Tenn., October 10.-This week will be a busy one at the exposition; events great and small will crowd each other on every day, and twenty-nine events are scheduled.

Tomorrow begins the three days' celebration of events which have brought tonight several hundred prominent citizens of New York and Brooklyn, with a detachment of the national guard. Dr. Chauncey M.

Depew is of the party.

Vanderbilt day will be celebrated tomorrow and Dr. Depew will deliver an oration at the formal presentation of a statue of Commodore Vanderbilt to the university. Brookiyn day exercises will be held in the auditorium. The Brooklyn party of men and women will go in a body to the expo-sition and some of the most important men of the day will appear. St. Clair McElway, editor of The Brooklyn Eagle, is the orato poet; Herbert F. Gunnison, presiding officer. Addresses will also be delivered by Mayor Wurster and William Berri, of Brooklyn; President Thomas, of the Cen-tennial, and Mrs. Bernard Peters of The Brooklyn Times.

The convocation of authors and artists also meets tomorrow for a three days session. Dr. Gross Alexander will preside and addresses will be made by President

and addresses will be made by President Thomas, ot/the exposition, and Governor Taylor. Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage will respond. Papers will then be read by well-known writers. Monday evening many social functions will be given on the grounds. Tuesday is New York State day, and elaborate exercises will be held.

Delaware day will also be celebrated Tuesday, and Governor Tunnell and his staff will participate. Connecticut day is Tuesday, and the celebrated Hartford Phalanx will join in the exercises. The Tri-State Medical Society of Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee will meet on Tuesday.

Wednesday is Episcopal day. Right Rev. Bishop Potter, of New York, and Coadjuator Bishop Gallor, of Tennessee, will deliver addresses; Canon Gore, of Westminster, England; Bishop Satteriee, of Washington; Silas McBee, editor of The Cfurchman, and other church dignitaries will be present.

England; Bishop Satterlee, of Washington; Silas McBee, editor of The Cflurchman, and other church dignitaries will be present. New York City and Manhattan day will be Wednesday, and all the visiting New Yorkers will participate. Sigma Nu fraternity also holds exercises Wednesday, lasting for three days.

October 13th, 14th and 15th the American Humane Society will meet. Prominent speakers from the north, including John G. Shortall, of Chicago; James M. Brown, Toledo; Walter Devereux, of Buffalo, will attend. Governor Taylor will deliver the address of welcome.

Thursday is Masonic day, Pernsylvania day, Directors' and Commissioners' day. Friday is Tennessee College day, Tennessee State Women Commissioners' day, Kappa Sigma Fraternity day.

State Women Commissioners' day, Kappa Sigma Fraternity day.
Saturday will be Missouri day, and also will be observed as Negro Preachers' and Meharry Alumni day; Thursday will be the opening session of the conveniton of the Wautaha chapter D. A. R. Last week was the record breaker in at-tendance, reaching 92,445. Saturday the at-tendance was 11.600.

UNION'S COMMERCIAL RELATIONS Bureau of Foreign Commerce Prepar

ing an Interesting Volume. Washington, October 10.-The bureau of foreign commerce of the state department is just now busily engaged in the preparation for publication of the volume known as "Commercial Relations of the United States," embodying annual reports from States," embodying annual reports from United States consuls, in every country in the world upon the trade and conditions in

their respective districts.

The forthcoming volume is of larger scope than its predecessors and instead of being little more than the dry compilation of figures that it formerly was, the "Commer-cial Relations" for 1896-97 will present a mass of information of such variety as to be valuable and interesting not only to exporting merchants, but to public men, to manufacturers and to mechanical workers. An indication of the character of the work is afforded by the extracts that have been made from The reports received within the

last week only, and have been given the benefit of advance publication. From Hanover comes an account of the installation of an electric railway for handling heavy freight; suggestions for placing American tools in Germany and talk of an opening for breakfast cereals. From near-by Santo Domingo comes a

report of railway development, of tariff changes and a comparison of European and American credit systems. The depressing effect of American com-petition upon the Swiss watch trade is described by the consul at Geneva, who also tells of the preference for American bicy-cles and of the growing demand for American canned goods, California fruits and

ican canned goods, California fruits and sole leather.

The leather trade is also treated by the consul at Bristol, a trade center, and he adds a chapter on bacon that should be interesting to hog raisers and packers, because of the technical hints upon growing and curing for the English market.

The inroads that American lead pencils are making into the formerly exclusively German foreign markets is the subject of a chapter in the report of the consul at Nuremburg. The consul at Stratford reports upon corn and barbed wire and the consul at Coaticook the was out some hints to American newspaper publishers as to the means of obtaining a sale for their publications in the dominion.

Returned from Their Tour.

Huntsville, Ala., October 10-(Special.)— Hon. Oscar R. Hundley, ex-state senator, representing Madison county, and bride, nee Miss Bessie O'Brien, of Birmingham, arrived in the city yesterday, after having spent their honeymoon on a tour through foreign countries.

ARRANGING FOR THE BANQUET SCHEME FOR FRAUD OR INNOCENT GAME?

Serious Charges Are Made Against the Merchants of Waco.

ATLANTA FIRMS ARE CAUGHT

They Have Taken Action and Will Push the Case.

BIG FAILURE CAME QUITE SUDDENLY Now It Is Charged That the Merchant

Put Up a Swindling Scheme

Upon Big Houses.

Andrew J. Hilton and his brother, John A. Hilton, were arrested at Waco Wednes-day last on the charge of cheating and swindling, and both of the men are at present urder a bond of \$1,000 each for their appearance before the superior court of Harralson county at the next term of court.

The brothers are well known in Wac and until the present time were regarded as among the stanchest business men of that place. Their arrest caused a profound sensation and people came from miles around to be present at the preliminary hearing of the cases.

Many of the Atlanta firms are interested

in the cases, they being, in fact, the pros-ecutors. It has been announced that the charges will be pushed to the fullest extent of the law. The Atlanta merchants are angry at the manner in which they believe selves to have been duned and if it be penitentiary.

The firms of this city which are interested are Inman, Swann & Co. Inman, Smith & Co., the Everett-Ridley-Ragan Company, H. A. Boynton, the Dodd Grocery Company, J. G. Oglesby & Co., Branan Bros, and J J. & J. E. Maddox.

It seems that for a long time Andrew J.

Hilton has been in business at Waco. He was supposed to be making money hand was supposed to be making money hand over fist and was regarded as one of the most responsible men of that place. He nearly always discounted his bills a few days after buying the goods and in this way established a large credit.

He traded largely with the merchants of this city and they all agreed that he was a first class assessment. It appears that about

first-class customer. It appears that about sixty days ago he went to them and ordered a large amount of goods from each one. This excited no suspicion, because the man was regarded as being perfectly good and none knew what others had sold him. Hilton, it seems, did not discount these bills as he had done the previous ones and they are not yet due. During the early part of last week, however, he announced that he had failed, and gave his brother, John A. Hilton, a first mortgage on the goods in the store. The amount of his liabilities

are said to amount to \$10,000, which is a large amount for a country store.

As soon as the merchants of this city heard of this action they immediately took steps to protect themselves. Inman, Swann & Co. had only recently sent Andrew J. Hilton \$1,000 to buy cotton with. Mr. W. S. Featherstone was sent to Waco by that firm to investigate. He found that Hilton had already placed \$650 of the money and the balance was demanded. It was paid and Mr. Featherstone returned to the city.

The other firms, however, were not so fortunate. It is alleged that upon investigation it was found that about \$1,700 worth goods had been taken out of the store d concealed around the houses and barns of the brothers. This was discovered by ac-cident and surprised the representatives of

the firms This was thought to be an evidence of fraud and accordingly Mr. W. H. White, who is connected with the firm of Inman, Smith & Co., swore out warrants against smith & co., swore out warrants against the two men charging them with being com-mon cheats and swindlers. This was on Wednesday morning and the brothers were arrested at once and taken before the jus-

tice of the peace in that district.

They were placed under \$750 bonds for their appearance for a preliminary trial Friday morning. In the meantime the creditors of this city held a meeting and de-cided to prosecute the case. Messrs. Alex & Victor Smith, of this city, and Messrs. Head & Head, of Tallapoosa, were retained to prosecute. They were present Friday morning with the evidence, but contrary to all expectations, the Hilton brothers waived a preliminary hearing.

They were then bound over to the superior court of Harralson county by the justice, their bonds being fixed at \$1,000 each. A receiver was then asked for by the creditors and a temporary officer was appointed by the court. R. H. Parker, of Waco, re-ceived the appointment and he will serve until a permanent receiver is named. The case is one of the most sensational that has come up in Harralson county for some time and a great deal of interest was manifested. The prominence of the Hilton brothers and their past good standing in

the community only served to increase the MASONS MEET IN BALTIMORE Triennial Conclave of General Grand

Chapter to Convene. Baltimore October 10.—The general grand chapter of Royal Arch Masons will assemble here tomorrow in triennial con-clave, and on Wednesday the centennial anniversary of the founding of the

grand chapter in the United States will e celebrated. Prominent Masons from all parts of the world will be present and the sessions will Continue during the week.

A reception under the auspices of the
Maryland grand chapter will be held tomor-

low night. The regular exercises will be gin Tuesday morning. The anniversary celebration will consist of chorus singing. the reading of a centennial poem by the ev. Dr. Henry Branch and the singing

On Thuisday night a grand banquet will be held in the Masonic Temple and numerous expressions to politics of interest in and about Baltimore are on the programme, which has been prepared by General Thomas J. Shreyock, grand master of Maryland and treasurer of the state of Maryland

FILLED COMMITTEE VACANCY. Free Coinage Man Won Over Single Standard Opponent.

Birmingham, Ala., October 9 .- (Special.) The Jefferson county democratic executive committee met here yesterday with aimos a full committee present for the purpose of filling vacancies on the committee and accept the resignation of John il. Miller, chairman, who has become a candidate for one of the judgeships in Jefferson county.
There was a lively race to succeed Chairman Miller, the candidates being J. S. Gillespie, a pronounced silver advocate, and Henry B. Gray, a gold follower, though strictly a party man. The vote slood 29 to 23 and Gillespie was afterwards elected by acclamation. The meeting of the executive committee has a very significant meaning to it-the effect that true dem will prevail when the campaign, which is already opening in Jefferson county, is on.
The meeting was held in the courthouse and politicians from all over the county watched the proceedings.

Lost His Arm in a Gin. Huntsville, Ala., October 10.—(Special.)—Warren Hundley, superintendent of Toney's gin at Swancott, had his arm intangled in the ginning machinery yesterday afternoon and it was fearfully torn. Physicians amputated the arm last night and Hundley is in a precarious condition.

TOM WATSON IS IN ATLANTA | W. L. SCRUGGS GOES

Came Yesterday and Registered at the

LAWYER IS RATHER RETICENT

He Retired Early and Would-Be Interviewer Finds Him Asleep-Answered with Pleasant Snore.

The object of Mr. Watson's visit to Atlanta, where he is going and why he is going are things that are known only to himself. The story of why they are not known is in itself interesting. To all appearances Mr. Watson is the same as he was when he led the populist

party and sitting on his front veranda at But his retirement has wrought an in visible change. He has gone back to the old country habits. He no longer sits up at night discussing matters of any kind. In a word he has resigned himself to charms of a country life and enjoys them as only Tom Watson can.

The habits of country life, which are too

numerous and too well known to mention, when they once take hold of a man seen to dislike to leave him and so it was that when Tom Watson came to Atlanta yesterts, more pronounced than the others. Early retirement is one of the first things required of a man who intends to enjoy country life and this did not escape Mr Watson when he washed his hands of poll-

tics and decided to let other people worry themselves about future campaigns. And last night, when the quietness of a Sunday was broken only by the roar of distant thunder and the shades of evening had enveloped the city to such an extent that the electric lights had begun Mr. Watson was to be seen partaking of a

After supper a stroll shout the corridor and then thoughts of how enjoyable is life without worry and trouble. Here the habits of country life force Mr. Watson to the elevator and thence to his room. In few minutes the gas is out and the regu-

lar breathing tells more than any words.

And while Mr. Watson was dreaming of pleasant things a newspaper reporter was knocking on his door. He was to tell to the world why Mr. Watson came to At-lanta, where he was going and why. But to the questions fired over the transo an unmistakable tone. It was a snore and In a few minutes the reporter went out into the rain trying to drown his disap-

DROUGHT BROKEN AT LAST. Fine Rain Fall in This Section Last

Night. It fell slowly at first, and seemed to be flirting with the earth. Then it stopped altogether, but only for a second; after the pause, it fell in torrents and gave At-

lanta a delightful drenching. It was the first rain that has fallen in Atlanta since August 31st. It was wanted badly; everyone had been waiting for it, and so long had the appearance been de layed that some had gone so far as to begin to think that it would not come at all The rain fell about 8 o'clock, and for about twenty minutes the streets of the city were small rivers.

All day yesterday the elements seemed to be trying their best to get up a rain. In the afternoon came a slight sprinkleenough to make the car tracks slippery but it would go no further than this. Early in the night the clouds began to get thicker and then .81 of an inch of water was turned loose on Atlanta. This is the first rain Atlanta has experienced since the last day of August, and it

was badly needed. The dry weather had continued until the streets were dusty to a disagreeable extent, and country wagons oming into the city showed that the country roads were nothing more than a pile of red dust. The rain that fell on the last day of August was not a very heavy one, being only .69 of an inch. It settled the dust and

then the hot sun made the weather particularly disagreeable. The complaint of the lack of rain has seen heard not only in Atlanta but seemed to be general. Whether the rain last night was general is not known, since the weather bureau here received no report on Sun-

day night. Atlanta's drought was broken last night. and though the water fell very rapidly it was drunk up by the dry earth. The sewers of the city were successfully flushed. and the fact that the lonk-looked-for rain

everyone. Local Report for Yesterday.

The following is the local weather report r yesterday

Forecast for today: Local showers; partly cloudy; warmer in the interior.

Office Stationery

Of every description at John M. Miller's, 39 Marietta street. febl9-tf THE BEST

That's just what you'll always find in our stock—the best—the best in quality and the best in style.

Good dressers realize this fact. Economical buyers—men who count their dollars and who want value received when they pay them out—have also learned this fact. Do you trade with us?

If not, suppose you try us. Cur goods'll sult you. Always the best at fair prices.

THE GAY CO. 18 WHITEHALL STREET.

The Four-Leaved Clover"

"LOVE, BE NEAR TO HER. LIFE. BE DEAR TO HER HEALTH, STAY CLOSE TO HER. FRIENDS, BE NEAR TO HER.

Fortune, find what your gifts can do for her;
Search your treasure house through and through for her.
Search, till you find, the wide world over.
You must; for here is the four-leaved clover."

We have the natural "FOUR-LEAVED CLOVER" in silver mounted charms, also the choicest assortment in the city of RICH CUT GLASS, FINE CHINA and STERLING SILVER for WEDDING PRESENTS.

If you wish Novelties in Silver or Gold, you cannot afford to go elsewhere to pur-

MAIER & BERKELE, JEWELERS.

He Is Called There by a Cablegram from the Government.

ARBITRATION TO BE DISCUSSED

Colonel Scruggs Has Almost Completed I case Men's Colored Laun-Venezuela's Case. dered Shirts, Collars and Cuffs attached,

HAS NO APPREHENSION OF THE RESULT

Arbitrators Get Papers in February Argument Takes Place in Paris in the Summer of 1898.

Colonel W. L. Scruggs will leave Atlanta oday en route to Caracas, Venezuela, where he goes to hold a consultation with the Venezuelan government on the arbitra-

Colonel Scruggs goes first to Washington. D. C., and thence to New York. He will leave New York on October 14th for Caracas, arriving there a few days later. The cause of Colonel Scruggs's sudden eparture for Venezuela is a cablegram re-

ceived from the government of Venezuela

requesting him to come there at once for he purpose of holding a consultation on the arbitration matter. Colonel Scruggs is the legal representative of Venezuela in the matter, and has for several months past been at work on the case that government will present to the arbitraters. The cablegram he received does not state whether or not there are any new developments, and Colonel Scruggs

states that he does not think there are The arbitration matter is one of great importance, and the government of Venezuela has been preparing the case with great care. Colonel Scruggs has worked faithfully on this for some time, and is just completing it. The case of Venezuela must be in the hands of the arbitraters by February, 1898. The final argument wil take place in Paris in the summer of 1898 The status of the case is the same as it has been for the past few months. There has been no change in the condition, and Venezuela has, through Colonel Scruggs, been preparing the case to be presented to

the arbitraters.

Colonel Scruggs will be in Caracas for about one month, and expects to be back in Atlanta by November 15th. The consultation will probably not last a great length of time, and unless something unforeseen arises he will not stay there longer than ne month. Colonel Scruggs is accompanied by his two daughters, who take the trip

Religious Revival at Huntsville. Huntsville, Ala., October 10.—(Special.)— series of revival meetings began this norning in the First Methodist church. The services today were conducted by the pastor, Rev. L. C. Branscomb. Rev. J. M. McCoy, of Nashville, will arrive tomorrow and conduct the services for

Boils, pimples and eruptions, scrofula

rneum and all other manifestations of re blood are cured by Hood's Sarsa-

"YOU WILL FIND IT AT

TODAY we will receive a fresh lot of each "FERRIS," "DOVE," "PARTRIDGE" brand and "COIN SPECIAL" Hams, all right out of the smokehouse. sweet as a nut, which we will sell at a uniform price of 121/2c per pound. This is a trade. No cnlis, no off stock, all well known reliable brands at cut prices for Monday Only.

NEW CROP FRUIT BUTTERS In glass jars at 15c each. Pure honest goods of following varieties: Peach, Grape, Apple, Quince, Pear; also PURE CURRANT JELLY in 10 and 20 pound stone jars at special

wholesale price. The Best Tea and Coffee Store

79 and 81 Peachtree Street.

We Have a Mania

It is to be famous as leaders among Custom Tailors. Our special pride, generous capital and varied commercial experience is centered in this department. The exceptional advantages that await you here should command your preference-if you wear Made-to-Measure Clothes. Every garment that we turn out possesses all the art-grace that can be had, and with economies you never dreamed of, unless you are familiar with our principles. Our tailors give that peculiar touch of charm, that indescribable elegance called style that is appreciated by very fastidious dressers. A tremendous success was recorded last season. The pleasure of that memory stimulates us to greater efforts than ever. Today we display a collection of Suitings, Trouserings, Vestings and Overcoatings that has no worthy competition in the South. The richness, diversity, excellence and novelty of patterns and colorings are commanding in their claims upon the attention of people of taste, and the price part accords with the notions of the prudent. It's included in our plan to have prices right. You may rely up the values offered.

Ready-Made Men' and Boys' Clothing

We operate our own Clothing factory. It is one of the largest industries of its kind in this country. It costs no more to make shapely Clothing than to make the sloppy, slouchy kind-if the Clothing man knows his business. It really costs less; the wastes are smaller, there are no mistakes. Bungling tailor work is extravagance.

We have no place for bunglers. Each clip of the shears, each stroke of the knife is by men who know how to get every grace and every goodness into a garment. The making and finishing are by trained people. This has been so here for more than thirty years. All Atlanta knows the thoroughness of our work and the perfection of its style, so far as men's

nobby stock of Suits for Men and Boys. The prices will spare your purse. Take Elevator for Boys' Clothing and Merchant Tailoring Department.

Putting our best foot forward this season to quickly attract

it-so will the prices. We want you to see this bright,

hosts of new friends-and the fit and fashionableness will do

(Atlanta, 15-17 Whitehall Street. STORES Washington, Cor. Seventh and E Streets.
Baltimore, 213 W. German Street.

EISEMAN BROS.

OUR ONLY STORE IN ATLANTA, 15-17 WHITEHALL.

DAY FOR THE TIGER TO SEEK ITS PREY

The Animal of the Blind Variety Was Captured Yesterday.

THE CLUBS WERE CORRALLED

Detectives Did a Good Lot of Sunday Work.

PROMINENT ORGANIZATIONS ARE CHARGED

They Will Be Tried This Afternoon by the Recorder and Given the Full Limit if Found Guilty.

The city detectives did good work yes terday among the blind tigers. Two clubs ere pulled and two cases were made of course, protested their innocense alleged that the detectives had arrested the

wrong leople.

The two individuals against whom case were made are both confined at the police barracks, but the two club men were lib-erated. Several kegs of beer were brought to the barracks by the detectives and ng the night thirsty men wished for

But the beer that is brought to the bar racks in this manner is forbidden fruit, and those who were thirsty-none acknowledged that they were-were oblig quench their thirst elsewhere. The it is a matter of conjecture as to how the nce at the clubs will be explained

Atlanta Club in Trouble.

The Amanta Club is a prosperous and thriving institution. It holds forth on the top door of the Imperial theater and has The detectives have suspected for some time that the club was selling liquors but it was not until a few days ago that evidence enough to convict was secured. It seems that some time ago there was trouble in the club which resulted in sev the list. These former members then repaired to the detectives and told them that the club was selling liquors without a licence. Sunday was thought to be the best time to make the raid on the and accordingly yesterday afternoon the detectives gathered their forces and swooped down upon the object of their at-

detectives claim that they caught the mer in the act. No one except the manager was arrested, however, and he was liberated after reaching the barracks. He gave name as H O. Hughes and his was set for tomorrow afternoon. He is secretary of the organization and it was thought to be safe to allow him to go or own recognizance as the club will pay his fine any way.

Bell Street Club Again.

Bell Street Club was pulled again yesterday afternoon. Charley Turner is the manager of this organization and he is continually before the recorder on the charge of selling spirttuous and malt quors without licence. The Bell Street Club is a fashionable or

ganization, which is composed of negroes and which flourishes on the street from takes its name near Edgewood avenue. Every time that Charley is ar rested be brings a crowd of his associates into court, but the recorder is onto his game and usually draws his own conclusions. Charley will appear with his evince this afternoon.

A Private Animal.

Jack Walton and Lula Brown, both of are negroes, were arrested during the afternoon and the charge of running a blind tiger was entered against them Poth claim that they are innocent. They were caught with a small tiger, consisting of several kegs of beer, at 54 Courtland ney will be given a hearing this

BIBLES WITH BLUNDERS.

Some Curious Misprints Which Have Crept Into the Good Book. From The Chicago Chronicle.

It is believed that some of the error which have at times been found in the editions of the Bible have been the result or design on the part of the godless print-ers. It is difficult to account in any other way for their appearance. Some of the best known are as follows:

The "vinegar" bible is so called because "The parable of the vineyard" is printed "Parable of the vinegar." The date of this



second or third class physician or specialist, but the length of time it takes to thoroughly cure a delicate disease tells the story. Dr. Hathaway & Co. cure all discases peculiar to man or womankindly, safely and surely. Consultation free at



SPECIALTIES: SPECIFIC BLOOD POISONING, SYPHILIS, NERVOUS ATARRH. AND ALL DISEASES OF WOMEN.

Dr. Hathaway & Co

Are regular graduates and hold diplomas from some of the best medical colleges in America, and are acknowledged today to be the leading and successful specialists of the United States

ited States.

Ve can with honesty say that our treatnt cures where others fail, and we know
it if cure is possible we can do it. Our We can with honesty say that our treatment cures where others fail, and we know that if cure is possible we can do it. Our grateful patients testify from all over the United States. Our cures are permanent. No poisonous medicine used.

MEN-Write to us if you have any of the following diseases: Night Emissions, Impotency, Weak or Undeveloped Organs, Gleet, Stricture, Nervous Debility, Gonorrhoea, Syphilis, Piles, Sores, Pimples on Face, etc.

etc.

WOMEN—Consult us of you are suffering from any of the following diseases: Female Weakness. Displacements. Bearing Down Fains. Irregularities. Barrenness. Whites. Nervousness. Poor Circulation. Pimples on Face or any disease peculiar to your sent to all parts of the world free from observation, with full instructions. Send for Blank No. 1 for men. No. 2 for women. No. 3 for skin diseases. No. 4 for catarrhisty-four-page reference book for men and women sent free by mentioning this paper. Call on them or address

Dr. Hathaway & Co.,

22½ South Broad St., Atlanta, Ga. Rooms 34 and 35 Inman building. Office hours—9 to 12, 2 to 6, 7 to 8; Sunday,

bible is 1717. The "servant" bible makes the error of printing "servant" for "serpent" in the third chapter of Genesis, thus; "Now, the servant was more subtle than any beast of the field."

The "Judas" bible has a bad typographical error, substituting Judas for the Savior.
"Then cometh Judas with them into a place called Gethsemane." The "wicked" bible is of 1631, and the "not" is left out in the seventh commandment. The printer paid for that blunder, so it is recorded, to

he amount of £300.

The 'pagan' bible contains in its illustrations some ferrible anachronisms. It was bublished in 1572, at the time when the published in 1572, at the time when the same wood cuts served for many purposes. At the head of St. John's first epistle, chapter I, appear Mount Olympus, Leda, the siren; Daphne and Apollo. The least that can be said of the pictures is that they aer good examples of old art. The "bugge" Bible is exceedingly rare. Psaim xcl, 5, reads in the Matthew Bible (1551). "So that thou shalt not nede to be afrayed for anye bugges by nyghte." By bugge is meant "bogle." A perfect "bugge" Bible will bring \$300 or more. Occasionally the "breeches" Bible turns up In Genesis iii, 7, the text reads; "And they sewed fig tree leaves together and made themselves breeches." Coverdale makes it "apurns"—and, perhaps, comes

makes it "apurns"—and, perhaps, comes nearer to primitive fashions. A queer mistake is in what is called the 'he' Bible. In Ruth ii, 15, the compositor insexed Ruth, and makes her "he." This dunder was printed in 1611. The edition in which the word is corrected is known as he "she" Bible.

Bible is the one in which The "treacle" Bible is the one in which the "balm of Gilead" (Jeremiah vili) is made to read, "There is no more treacle at Gilead." When this double blunder was made, in 1577, translator and printer were held to task, and all the copies were destroyed, but some few escaped. "Treacle" or "triacle" is 191, after all, such a blunder, because, in the sixteenth century, "treacle" meant any kind of antidote or a mixture that assuaged paln.

THIEF FRIGHTENED AND RAN He Entered Sutton's Residence, but

Was Discovered. A sneak thief entered the residence of o'clock. The family had just supper and Mr. Sutton had feft home ting in one of the back rooms when she heard a gate shut, but thinking that the wind was responsible, paid no attention to it. In a few minutes, however, she heard a noise again, and decided to in-

vestigate. She went in the direction of the parlor. when a negro darted past her and ran out the back door. Mrs. Sutton gave the alarm and the police barracks was telephoned of the occurrence. Call Officer Cornett responded, but there was no trace of the negro when he arrived. Nothing was missed by the family, the negro evidently having been scared off before he had time to operate.

Why Leaves Change. From The Washington Star.

"Probably not one person in a thousand knows why leaves change their remarked an eminent botanist the other day to a reporter for The Star. "The green matter in the tissues of a leaf is composed of two colors, red and blue. When the sap ceases to flow in the autumn the natural growth of the tree is retarded and oxidation of the tissue takes place. Inder certain conditions the green of the caf changes to red; under different aspects in combinations of the original constitu nts of the green tissues and to the ns of climate, exposure and A dry, hot climate produces more brilliant tonage than one that is damp and cool. This is the reason that American autumns are so much more gorgeous than those of England and Scotland.

"There are several things about leaves, however, that even science cannot explain. For instance, why one of two trees growing.

however, that even science cannot explain. For instance, why one of two trees growing side by side, of the same age and naving the same exposure, should take on a brilliant red in the fall, and the other should turn yellow, or why one branch of a tree should be highly colored and the rest of the tree have provided that the tree trees. should be highly colored and the rest of the tree have only a yellow tint, are questions that are as impossible to answer as why one member of a family should be perfectly healthy and another sickly. Maples and oaks have the brightest colors. "People should be careful not to touch the gorgeous red and yellow autumn plants which are not known to be harmless. Our two polsonous pative plants display the wo poisonous native plants display the most brilliant autumnal colors of any spe-les in our woods and highways. The phous sumach resembles a group of g ash trees. The poisonous tvy resem-

Priceless Documents. From The Philadelphia Record. Priceless documents, the very existence of which had been forgotten, are being dis-covered during the work of removing the ongressional library from the capitol to the new building. The other day a number of maps were found in the crypt, many of which are of great historic value. They are probably the only copies in existence, and nany of them are so covered with mildew many of them are so covered with mildew that they will require the most careful repairing to preserve them for future use. The congressional library contains the finest collection of newspapers in the world, there being more than 15.000 volumes altogether. They embrace both foreign and domestic journals, there being complete files of the principal papers of the United States for twenty-five years.

Nearly 4.000 Years Old.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

The famous Sphinx near the pyramids of Gizeh was thoroughly investigated by Pro fessor Erman, who at a recent meeting of the Berlin academy delivered a lecture about its probable age. Careful researches show that it could not have been built previous to the so-called "middle kingdom," or about 2,000 B. C. Between her front paws there was originally the image of a deity, all trace of which has at the present time disappeared. For the building of the colossal work more than twenty years must have been necessary, even if 1,500 men had been employed all the time.

LARGE DISTILLERY DESTROYED. Revenue Officers Keeping the Illicit

Men on the Run. Huntsville, Ala., October 10 .- (Special.)-Deputy Collector Logwood and Deputy United States Marshal H. B. McIntyre have given the moonshiners of Colbert county a shake-up that they will not soon forget. Near Hub, a little hamlet, the officers captured and destroyed a sixtygallon copper still, cap and worm, eight beer stands, four hundred gallons of beer and many other things that go to make up a first-class distillery. This was an illicit concern operated by William C. Malone, who was captured and bound over to court by a United States commissioner at Florence. John Hill and Frank Hill, respectable white farmers, were arrested for having illicit liquor in their mossession.

SURRENDER OF CORNWALLIS. Daughters of American Revolution

Will Celebrate. Memphis, Tenn. October 10.-While the action of the national board of the Daughters of the American Revolution in deciding to abandon the holding of a congress at Nashville October 19th discommoded the society of the state for the moment, they have decided to go right on and celebrate the surrender of Cornwallis, carrying out the original programme as nearly as they can.

There may be some changes necessary in the programme, but as most of the na tional officers will be there, no material change will be made.

Ginhouse and Contents Burned. Conyers, Ga., October 10.—(Special.)—The ginhouse of Mr. D. H. Roberts, three miles east of here, was burned Saturday night at il o'clock, together with the gin, press and six bales of cotton belonging to differ-ent patrons of the gin. The gin stopped at noon Seturday and no cotton was ginned in the efternoon and the fire in the en-gine put out, and there is no way to account for the fire except that it was of in-cendiary origin. No insurance.

TO PUT A PROBE INTO HOSPITAL

The Official Investigation Will Started Wednesday.

SOME SENSATIONS IN THE AIR

Several Prominent Physicians Will Testify Against Institution.

SESSIONS WILL BE OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

Charges of Incompetency and Neglect of Duty To Be Brought Against the House Management.

by the committee of council will begin Wednesday afternoon, when Chairma Camp will call a meeting of his force hearing will be held in the council chamber at the city hall, and the public will be invited. Chairman Camp will turn the evidence

over to Judge Anderson, the city attorney, this afternoon. He will represent the city, and if there is any rottenness in the hospital, he will attempt to find it. The hos pital people have not as yet engaged any but will probably do so as soon as the investigation begins.

The charges will probably be incompe tency and neglect of duty against the staff will be made to show the present officials

should be removed for various acts accredited to them by the testimony which ill be brought out. Chairman Camp has the names of over 100 witnesses who will testify against the present management of the institution.

Some lively sensations are promised before the week is ended. On the other hand, the hospital folk do not seem to be afraid. They say the Grady hospital is one of the very best managed in are more than willing for their methods to

be made public. Chairman Camp's position is not one of conduct the investigation. As the move ment has been started, he is of the opinion the hospital can be materially improved and is determined to carry the investigation to a successful end. If everything i found to be in good condition, no one wil be better pleased than he. Mr. Camp says he merely has the interests of the city a heart, with no personal ax to grind.

Most of the testimony of the prosecution has been voluntary. Since this agitation began, Chairman Camp has received in numerable letters telling various alleged deficiencies in the hospital management. The physicians are roasted unmercifully and even the nurses come in for their share of the abuse. Some of these letters are signed and some are anonymous.

mong the most prominent physicians the city, who are not on the hospital board They will testify to various incidents of alleged mistreatment and mismanagement on the part of the hospital staff. On the other hand, the hospital staff will be introduced to show that their methods are correct. Dr. Brewster says he

Some of the committee's witnesses are

can secure any number of witnesses to prove that the institution is conducted in strictly first-class manner. Another pital official says the physicians who wil testify against the hospital do so simply through jealousy because they have neve been appointed on the medical staff.

There is already some feeling in the affair, and some lively scenes are expected before the investigation is ended. The in vestigating committee consists of Council man Camp, chairman, Councilmen Peters, Rice and Morris, and Alderman Woodward The investigation will probably not finished for ten or fifteen days.

The Power of the Telescoce. From Self-Culture.

The telescope at the Paris exposition will bring the image of the more were, within a mile of the earth. It was formerly thought that the diam-eter of the object glass of a great telescope could not be increased beyond a certain number of inches without fatally diminishing its effectiveness. Object glass es rest on their edge, of course, and the weighing of a very wide glass was so great that it increased the destiny of the lower part of its rim, on which its weight rested, and so modified the refraction of that part of the glass. Refraction is the bend, or change in its direction, which a ray of light undergoes upon passing through any denser body than the air. Formerly object glasses were made very hick in the center of their convexity, and so their local distance, or the point at which all the rays passing through them crossed, was very near to the glass itself The thicker an objective the shorter the distance to where the focal point lies (back of it in the tube.) With these thicker objectives and their short focus, very low power magnifying eyepieces to telescopes were used-not over a 1,000-diameter eyepiece to the largest instruments.

But lately Alvan Clark and the Jena manufacturers have employed very much thinner objectives. Such objectives prothinner objectives. Such objectives produce a fecal point much farther back from them in the tube of the lelescope. And this change of fecal point has given rise to the use of eyepieces of 4,000 or 5,000 magnifying power. The nearer the object to be magnified is brought to an eyeplece, the higher must be its magnifying power.

nined is brought to an eyeplece, the higher must be its magnifying power.

And so the old limitations of size—diameter—in an objective have been overcome. The objective of the flower observatory in the University of Pennsylvania is eighteen inches in diameter; that at Princeton, twenty inches; that at Harvard, twenty-four inches; that at the University of Virginia, twenty-six inches; that at the Lick observatory, therty-six inches; that at Pulkowa, Russia, thirty-eight inches; while the Yerkes, objective is forty inches in diameter. The glass which the Alvan Clark Company (Alvan and his son are now both dead) is now making at Cambridge for the Paris exposition of 1900 is fifty-one inches in diameter. It is a thin convex, with a long focal distance.

Objectives of telescopes are duplex, consisting of a convexity of crown glass fitted tightly into a one-sided concavity of fiint glass. This arrangement is necessitated by the fact that rays of different colors have a different angle of refraction in passing through convex crown glass. But these

a different angle of refraction in passing through convex crown glass. But these color rays are intercepted by the flint glass backing, and so the focal point is preserved.

The glass of these objectives must be of could be a convergence of the convergence of the color of the c equal clearness or opacity throughout. Alvan Clark told Professor George F. Barker, of the University of Pennsylvania (physics), that the delicacy of his objectives was altogether owing to his care in going over them personally; and wherever he discovered a comparatively opacies with he discovered a comparatively opaque spot, he would dip his finger tip in rouge powder and gently rub the spot back and forth for a minute—so exceedingly susceptible to this very slight friction are such highly finished and polished pieces of molded glass.

this very slight friction are such nignly finished and polished pieces of molded glass.

The cost of great objectives is enormous. The Lick objective, which stands fourth in the list, cost, \$50,000. In making these objectives moliton glass is poured into a pot. When the glass is cooled the pot is chipped away from its mass, and, midway from the bottom, the crystal is sawed through twice—the section being a triffe thicker than the thickness of the center of the objectives. Out of this middle section the crown convex objectives is made. The middle of the mold is most free from impurities and most uniform in density.

The tube of the Paris telescope will be 180 feet long. The image of the moon or planets is to be received upon a level mirror seventy-five inches in diameter, and from that reflected on to a screen so rigged up that six hundred persons can view the wonderful revelations at one time. This Paris telescope, with its hore objective, will be peculiarly fitted to vivify and enlarge indistinct parts of large stars or planets or suns.

BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

That the south offers a literary field of inexhaustible fertility is an axiom which has been slowly accepted and development has been retarded by the chary attitude of those who have not cared to investigate or those tainted with indelible prejudice. The south of the old regime suffered be-

cause of a scarcity of writers who wished to do justice to the conditions which existed then. In those days of the empire there were few who put out in permanent form any lasting or impressive idea of the truth of that civilization. That prior to the war the south was somewhat wanting in a literary way is generally conceded, but that this deficiency was supplemented by great political achievement and the production of a class of men who had shaped American history and were valiant in other ways is equally true. While in other directions the people of the south were broadening out they did not stop in their march to notice the petty flings and waspish stings which scores of small spirited writers were injecting from all sides until enough poison collected to have its effect on the public mind. The picture of a section with men whose only ambition was to step off thirty paces at sunrise, and to spend their days in the effeort to draw four aces and incidentally to quaff down all the essence of mint on the plantation, whose women were of the languorous, lelling, Sybaritical, reposeful type, with voices full of whining melancholy, and eyes dull with listless apathy, has never been ef faced and in all of the vicissitudes which came this idea of the people of the south has never been eliminated.

Some authors have delved into the doings of those distant days and spread out specimens which assayed show the value of the vein, and there is indication of a decided movement in this direction, but this may e slow to come.

Thomas Nelson Page has shown up some phases of the simple grandeur of the section, and seized the tragic pathos of the conditions immediately following the war to put into his immortal stories.

Not the least similar to the stories Page is a volume just out by A. G. Bradley-"Sketches from Old Virginia." Mr. Bradley has directed his attention mainly to an English audience and for that reason there is an accumulation of data and trite explanations, ancient lore on this side, just as some of the above suggestions have been repeatedly cast out.

This book will be taken as an insight into conditions here just after the war which makes it worthy of note.

The studies are of a disjointed nature, and several found their way in Blackwood magazine before appearance this time. The author calls attention to the fact that they relate to the period covered by the fifteen years or so following the war, when the whole adult population has brought up under the institution of slavery. He declares:

consequences, succeeded in utterly dislocat-ing the rural economy of the south, but t could not change the personalities, the habits, the traditions, the methods of thought of men who had grown up under the system it destroyed. Probably the most cumbersome feature of the volume is an account of the rise and

"The civil war, with its far-reaching

fall of the Old Dominion, going into a historical treatise of the state and the social strata of the people. However, this massive prelude is relieved by the sketches which follow, some of

which, at a stretch, might be classed as clever. "An old Virginia Fox Hunter" is a story of fair proportions. When the war passed, Colonel Broomsedge was stripped of every

thing but his acres, his dogs, "Uncle'

Eprhaim and his love for fox hunting. "But it is the colonel as a man of action the colonel in the winter season, and above all upon hunting mornings, that I should like to be allowed to recall. These hunting days of his I need hardly say, were nothing in the shape of fixtures. No local papers advertised his meets, no sporting correspondents chronicled his doings. No rendezvous or pre-arrangement was of any use, for no neighbors ever any lower joined him as they had often in days before tue war-in the brave days of old-bringing their dogs to run against his, and dining together afterwards, and talking fox hunting and politics and wheat and tobacco till all was blue. The colonel hunted now for himself alone, and by himself, and just when he felt inclined, which was about three days in the week, perhaps, when the weather

was propitious There is a cheerful picture of the old colonel on his lone chase. The story, in fact,

ends with a sigh: "But, alas! this is after all but a restrospect. The colonel's cowhorn has long ceased to rouse the echoes of the Virginia woodlands. It is five years or more since I stood by his grave, even then not entirely new-made. And as I stood there in the old graveyard to the west of the house, amid a scene of ruin and decay, I felt how im mense was the gulf between the past and the future in the south, and what a fine race were these old Virginia squires; and before and since how really lamentable it is that they found no contemporary chronicler of fame in whose pages they might live again, and as a type acquire some measure of immortality. None arose, however, and now it is too late, for they are gone."

The volume is a collection of short southern sketches. ("Sketches from Old Virginia," A. G. Bradley. The MacMillan Company, 66

Fifth avenue, New York. \$1.50.)

The "Life of General Lee" has been issued by an Atlanta house. H. C. Hudgins & Co. have put forth a volume of huge proportions. It is edited, so the title pages state, by Edward A. Brock, secretary of the Southern Historical Society. The volume is made up chiefly of illustrations. The life of Lee and various other features have been taken from articles which ap-peared in Leslie's magazine. Except the introduction, nothing notably original is

This states: "Such was the grandeur of the character of Robert E. Lee and so appalling was its natural equipolse, that by cherished impress upon heart and mind he must remain acknowledged during time as one of the purest and greatest men the world has ever produced. His example is at once beacon, inspiration and sustenance. All venerate his virtues, which silence

This rare style continues for more than three pages. Whether Mr. Brock, of the Southern Historical, Society, is responsible or not will probably have to be answered when that organization convenes. To the south, anything that tells of Lee is valuable, but such marvelous expressions amount to more than a travesty.

"Book News" for October contains a story of Georgia life by Sarah Barnwell Elliott. It is an interesting study of the mountaineers. Following is a sketch of the author in the same magazine: "Miss Elliott, author of 'Jerry,' etc., is a South Carolinian by descent, a Georgian by birth and a Tennessean by adoption. She is a daughter of the late Bishop Stephen Elliott, of Georgia, and a sister of the late Bishop Robert Elliott, of west-ern Texas. Early in the seventies the

family moved to the University of the South, at Sewanee, Tenn. Miss Elliott was educated at home, studying occasionally under the professors at Sewanee. In 1886 she spent some time in Baltimore, studying under Dr. Bright, of the Johns Hopkins. In 1887 Miss Elliott went abroad, where she spent a year traveling on the continent in In 1887 Miss Ellott went abroad, where she spent a year traveling on the continent, in the east and in England. In the autumn of 1895 she moved to New York, where she now lives, returning to her home at Sewanee for the summer. Miss Elliott has published three books, "The Felmeres, 'Jerry' and 'John Paget.' 'Jerry' ran foc a year in Scribner's magazine, was translated into German, and besides the American and English editions, was republished in Australia. For several years Miss Elliott was debarred from writing by home duties, but has now resumed her pen. In '96 she published two short stories in Harper's magazine. This year she will have short stories in both Harper's and Scribner's magazines, and also a short serial in Scribner's Miss Elliott is a member of the South Carolina Society of Colonial Dames." A. C. N.

BURGLARS ENTER DRUG STORE They Succeed in Getting \$8 and Make Their Escape.

The drug store of Dr. M. C. Martin, which is located on Decatur street just be police barracks, was entered by ourglars last night. It is not known jus ow the store was entered, but it is thought they went in through one of the windows both the front and rear entrances were ocked at the time the burglary was discovered.

The burglars succeeded in getting off with \$8.50, a case of surgical instrument and a 32-caliber pistol. They made good their escape, leaving behind no clew as to heir identity. The detectives will com mence work on the case this morning, but at present there does not seem to be much chance of their discovering the guilty par-

W. J. RUSSELL DIES IN ATLANTA. He Was a Prominent Citizen of Athens, Georgia.

W. J. Russell, a well-known citizen of Athens, who has been in Atlanta a days, died yesterday afternoon at the residence of Dr. J. M. Gaston, 421 Capitol

Mr. Russell was seventy-three years o age and had been ill only a short while. He had some trouble with his throat and his death was very sudden and rather unexpected. He is a brother-in-law to Dr

His body will be sent to Athens today and the funeral will take place there

WEST VIRGINIA OFFICER SHORT. Ex-Secretary of State Chilton Owes the State \$20,000.

Charleston, W. Va., October 10 .- When Secretary of State Chilton retired from office on the 4th of March last, he owed the state somewhere between fifteen and twenthousand dollars which he had collected as tax on charters, etc. He informed the ncoming state administration of the fact time and asked for a reas time in which to settle.

Seven months have elapsed and he has not paid the amount due. He says the matter will be arranged within a few days. There is no effort being made to press him hard, the state officers believing that he will pay every cent without unreasona

GENERAL LEE IN WASHINGTON. Consul to Cuba Ready To Leave for His Post of Duty. Washington, October 10.-General Fitz

hugh Lee, consul general to Havana, came to the city at a late hour tonight and registered at the Shoreham. It has been renerally understood that General Lee was to return to Havana about the middle of October and his return to the city at this time presumably is for the purpose of re elving his final instructions from the proident before sailing for his post of duty.

MINISTER WILL NOT RETURN. Successor Will Soon Be Appointed to

Kotzibue. Washington, October 10 .- It is stated on good authority that Mr. E. D. Kotzebue, the Russian minister to the United States, who is now at St. Petersburg on a leave of absence, has decided not to return to His reasons for this are said

of a family character. It is also said that the minister's health not so robust as when he first camto Washington. incement of his successor expected within a reasonable tim

S. H. H. CLARK TO BE PRESIDENT. General Manager Dickinson Announces

Arrangements To Buy Union Pacific. Omaha, Neb., October 10.—General Man-ager Dickinson, of the Union Pacific, just ack from New York, says that the reand that S. H. H. Clark will be president He adds that the contract which the Ore gon Shore Line Company submitted for trat fic has been rejected.

"Ancient" coins, many of which antedat the Christian era, are made in large quantitles in Lordon and find sale all over the



of Blackheads, Pimples or rough skin i you use Woodbury's Grand Toilet Combination. A sample of each of Woodbury's Facial Soap, Facial Cream. Facial Powder and Dental Cream, with a 132-page book on how to cure a bad skin or protect a good complexion, mailed on receipt of 20c. The regular size sold everywhere, 25c. John H. Woodbury, Dermatologist, 127 West 42d st., New York.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—On the 8th day of January, 1896, Charles L. Delbridge and Thomas J. Delbridge made and delivered to me a deed to the following described land: Lying and being in the city of Atlanta, part of lots six and seven, of the sub-division of the Broad estate, commencing eighty-five feet from the northwest corner of Hood and Windsor streets, thence north on Windsor street forty-one feet, more or less, thence west one hundred and fifteen feet, more or less, to a fence, thence south forty-one feet, more or less, to the beginning point on Windsor street. Being city No. 89 as now fenced in and part of land lot No. 85 in the fourteenth district of Fulton county, Georgia. This deed is recorded in book 114, page 762, of the clerk's office of this county. The deed was made to secure an indebtedness of \$3.000 represented by three notes of \$1,000 each, all dated January 8, 1896. Two of said notes have not been paid; they matured respectively ninety and one hundred and twenty days after their dates. They bear eight per cent per annum after maturity.

Said deed contains a power to sell said premises and make title thereto, if the debt to secure which the deed was made, was not promptly paid in accordance with the tenor and effect of the contract of indebtedness, after first complying with certain provisions set forth in said deed.

Now, therefore, said indebtedness not having been paid as stipulated in the contract of indebtedness, and by virute of said deed and the power to sell therein contained. I will sell all of the above described property at the door of the county courthouse in said county. on the first Tuesday in November, 1897, between the hours of 10 a m. and 4 p. m. Said sale will be at public outcry to the highest bidder, for cash, for the purpose of paying said indebtedness, and the expenses of this proceeding.

I will make title to said premises to the purchaser at said sale by virtue of said deed and the power therein contained. F. M. COKER, JR.

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goal. Moore around the ter for eigh gla gers ter fifteen yard kicks off and to the forty the pretties around the a touch-do minute. A down the turns the Price buck goes through half yards, within twe Clemson the loses grouball. Moor time 'tis carries the half and a touchdo Tichenor and the sominutes to

and the field. Cler then tries one and half-back Here Geor and Ticher Clemson Moore go the field, the firs by 18 to 0 ing. He p as good as son makes which exce

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WORKS

Details of the Football Game at Athens Saturday Afternoon.

GOOD PLAYS BY GEORGIANS

Game Witnessed by One of the Larges Crowds Known at Athens.

THE LINING UP OF THE TWO TEAMS

Playing on Both Sides Was Fine, No Case of Slugging Being Noted. Score Was 24 to O.

Athens, Ga., October 10 .- (Special.)-Georrla won her initial game of this season in esterday's football game with Clemson, S C. by a score of 24 to 0. The game was re-plete with long runs, and beautiful offensive work, but a little weak defensive work on Georgia's side, and few short gains with weak defensive work on the part of mson. The game was witnessed by of the largest crowds ever seen on Geor-gia's grounds. The score in detail is as ows: Clemson won the toss-up and the east goal. Gammon kicked off for Georgia and the ball is brought back twen-ty-five yards by Clemson. Clemson takes the ball and by a series of good plays and and tackles makes gains of one-half yard, 5, 3, 0, 6, 2, 2, 0, 5, 4½, 1, 0 1 yards.

Georgia's defensive work was weak during this series of plays, but she gets the

at last on downs Kent goes for six yards, Watson follows

with one-half yard; Walden and Clarke goal. Moore and Gammon make ten each around the ends. Price goes through center for eight. Clemson is offside and Geor gla gers ten more. Price bucks center for fifteen yards. Moore gets seven and Price goes over the goal line for a touch-down Score 6 to 0: time nine minutes. Clemson kicks off and Tichenor brings the ball back to the forty-yard line. Moore now makes the prettiest run of the game. It was around the end for seventy yards and gets a touch-down for Georgia. Tichenor kicks and the score stands 12 to 0. Time, one minute. Again. Clemson sends the sphere down the field and this time Tichenor returns the ball to the tharty-five yard line price bucks center for seven yards. Kent goes through the tackle for four and one-half yards. Gammon kicks the pigskin in twenty-five yards of Clemson's goal Clemson tries to force Georgia back, ses the ball on the third down, Georgia loses ground on fumble, but retains the ball. Moore makes another long run. This time 'tis for only thirty yards. Walden carries the ball three, Price one and one-half and then six. Gammon goes over for touchdown

Cichenor kicks goal for the third time and the score stands 18 to 0, with only two minutes to play before the first half is

and the teams line in the middle of the field. Clemson makes one-half of a yard, then tries a criss-cross for two and a yards. Now the left tackle takes the ball and one-half, followed by the right half-back who goes for two and one-half Here Georgia gets the ball on a fumble and Tichenor kicks to the twenty-yard line Clemson makes several gains then kicks. Moore goes around the end for twenty yards and lands the ball in the middle of he field, when time is called.

The first half, which was only fifteen

minutes, is over. Georgia leads the score

ing. He played in Gammon's place, and great ball he played, too. His tackling was as good as the best. During this half Clemson makes a number of gains, none of which exceeded s'x yards, however, Bower kicks off and the ball is brought to the twenty-yard line. Clemson's right end makes two yards and

then a kick is attempted. Bower, however, got through the line and blocks this kick. Clemson then makes gains of two, two and a half and one yards, then kicks the ball. Price gets it and brings it back to forty yard line. Moore makes fifteen yards, but loses the ball. Clemson now makes a num-ber of one, two, three, four, five and six yard gains and lands the ball in twenty yards of Georgia's goal. It looks dark for Georgia now, but Clemson fumbles the ball and Kent falls on it. Hard luck for Clemson! Moore fumbles the ball and loses five yards. Moore goes around end for twenty-five. Bower gains five, Kent falls to gain, Price goes for seven; Bower for ten; Kent gets six and Moore again goes around end for forty yards and a touch-down. The new man, takes Moore's place. Lindsay

takes Walden's, Brunson takes Arthur Clarke's, while Mize takes Watson's. Clemson kicks off. Mize brings the ball to the middle of the field. McIntosh goes five-yard run around same end. Price goe for two. Tichenor tries for a goal from the field but the ball is blocked. Two more gains is made and the second fifteen minutes' half is called. Score 24 to 0.

DR. STONE'S DEPARTURE.

Savannah Physician, Who Has Been

Watching Yellow Fever, Leaves. Dr. George H. Stone, the well-known yellow fever expert who was stationed in Atlanta at the beginning of the outbreak of fever on the gulf coast by the city of Savannah to watch the situation here, re-

turned to Sayannah yesterday. The departure of Dr. Stone demonstrate more clearly than anything else the fact that if there was ever any danger of fever in Atlanta that danger has now disappear-It is evidence of the fact that Savan

mah is no longer apprehensive of the fever.

When fever was first discovered in the city of Mobile Dr. Stone was sent there by innah to investigate the disease and see I it was original yellow jack. From Mobile he came to Atlanta, and has remained here on Dr. Stone's arrival in Atlanta the

story went the rounds that Savannah had quarantined against him on account of the fact that he had been exposed to the fever. would not allow him to return until he had been here ten days. But when the ten days were up and Dr. Stone did not return, that story was exploded, and then the Joke was told on the doctor that the health officers of Savannah had refused to allow him to enter until after frost. The real reasons why Dr. Stone remained in Atlanta

in Atlanta, however, are well known. Instead of quarantining against Atlanta, Savannah stationed Dr. Stone here to keep an eye on the situation. He kept the city posted, and advised them what to do. When the case of fever was discovered here there was much talk of an absolute quarantine against Atlanta by Savannah, but Dr. Stone apprehended no danger from this source, and advised that no such step be taken. His advice was followed, and passengers presenting the proper health certificates were allowed to go from here to Savannah.

The idea has always been that Dr. Stone would remain here until there was absolutely no possible chance for fever to reach Savannah through Atlanta. Now that he has gone, those who have been on the lookout for fever here, and who have Atlanta, can put aside their fears as abso-

harmony with the local board and with Dr. Sawtelle, the government official here. He had Savannah's interests at heart, but while here did not let them overshadow while here did not let them overshadow Atlanta's interests, and his advice and suggestions were found to be very valuable. Dr. Stone was a genial and unassuming gentleman. He made many warm friends while in Atlanta, and had been here so long that he was becoming an Atlantian himself.

Dr. Sawtelle, the government official. stated yesterday that he did not think Atlanta would be troubled with the fever any further. It is possible, he says, for another case like that of the Fleming child to develop in some recent refugee, but he apprehends nothing of that kind.

STONE TELLS ABOUT ATLANTA The Doctor Says Our System of Dealing with the Fever Is Good.

Savannah, Ga., October 10.-(Special.)-Dr. George H. Stone, Savannah's special yellow fever representative, returned to the city tonight on a health certificate issued by himself. He left Dr. Corput in charge of the Savannah office.

"Atlanta has the best system of dealing with the disease I have ever seen," the doctor said tonight. "It is vigorous, but at the same time very sensible. Dr. Corput will now look after and countersign certificates of any parties coming from Atlanta to Savannah. The sentiment seems to be very strong in Atlanta against ever again allowing the refugees o come into the city as they have during present prevalence of the fever. It is not thought Atlanta will ever have the fever, but the interference with commerce and travel is annoying in the extreme." Dr. Stone says he enjoyed his Atlanta very much and he now believes that all restrictions may soon be removed without any difficulty

THE FIRST DELEGATE ARRIVES. Russian, Who Will Attend Seal Conference, in Washington.

Washington, October 10.-Prince Botkine, he Russian delegate to the international eal conference to be held in this city in few weeks, has arrived here. He is the first of the foreign delegates to reach

Of the two experts who are to assist him Commercial Agent Routkowsky is already here and Mr. Grebnitzsky, the governor of he Commander (Seal) islands, is expected

Prince Botkine says the seals on the Commander islands suffer from pelagic sealing, as do those of the Pribylof isand Russia is anxious for some amiable arrangement for their preservation.

STAY OF PROCEEDING GRANTED. Fight for a Railroad Is on in Mexican Courts.

of Mexico, October 10.-Judge Chapital, of the federal district court, has granted a stay of proceedings in the case of the terey and Mexico Gulf Railway Company which was ordered to deposit \$4,000,000 as a guarantee to creditors, among whom

This case is a very important one, and will now have to be revised by the supreme

ssession of the property agreed to make e deposit for the benefit of creditors, and en took the ground that as they were editors there was no need of doing so, it the American creditors viewed the de posit obligatory, but the Belgians have now succeeded in delaying action.

case excites much interest, and the mericans will undoubtedly make a great legal fight when the case reaches the su-

SAY M'FERRIN HAS A HAND IN IT Jones's Friends Assert That the Pas tor Is Persecuted

Chattruoga, Tenn., October 10.-(Spe-ial.)-The case of Rev. C. O. Jones, pastor of Centenary Methodist church, has taken tather a sensational turn. Dr. Jones was, he claims, fairly acquitted before the Holston conference, at Bristol, after searching investigation. The presiding e er was not satisfied with that but has preferred the same charges on a differen count and has had a committee appointed to investigate again. Dr. Jones's friends regard this as persecution, and attribut t to the members of the church who have

been unfriendly to him.

His friends are saying that Dr. J. P.
McPerria formerly pastor of Centenamy church, who was also at one time pastor of the First church, in Macon, Ga., has been interfering in the matter and has had omething to do with the bringing of the charges. It is troadly hinted here that Dr. Jones will have Dr. McFerrin before the Kentucky conference for defamation of character. All of the facts have been withheld from the public so far, but the friends of Dr. Jones Intimate that they will make them public if this "persect tion," as they call it, keeps up. Dr. Jones will not be returned to Centerary, nor will goal is kicked and the score stands 24 to 0, Dr. McFerrin be, though it is stated that with seven minutes to play. McIntosh, a accomplishment of that purpose.

A telegram from Bristol tonight states fanooga district but that he will remain nere until every dollar of his indebtednes paid and his character vindicated. nly owes about \$600, all told, and that, he claims, he could easily have paid had he

been let a one.

The efficials of the church are preserving a most pronounced silence and refuse to discuss the matter.

WHALERS HAVE HARD LUCK. Fleet Will Return with Small Revenue for Owners.

San Francisco, October 10.-The whalers that wintered in the Arctic last year are having hard luck this season. Only one of them succeeded in killing a whale this summer, and the fleet that will return this fall will bring only a small revenue to

their owners.

The ships were late in getting out of their winter quarters on account of 'he :ce packing to the eastward owing to orevailing westerly and southwesterly winds. The ice, too, closed in early about the wintering station at Herschel island, and the Mary Hume was the only one to reach the bay close to the island. The others, the Jesse Freeman, the Newport and the Fearless, were caught in the ice when about thirty miles from the station and they were com pelled to remain there all winter, their crews being unable to reach the land and enjoy the comforts of the houses on the sland that were erected by the whaling companies a few years ago.

CENTRAL'S ELECTION.

Plans Have Been Changed and Mr. Comer Will Stay.

The stockholders of the Central of Georgia Railway Company will meet in Sa-vannah tomorrow. Vice President Egan, who was in Attanta on Thursday, said that Mr. Comer would be re-elected president. Mr. Egan stated that he did not know how the re-

port was started that he was to succeed Mr. Comer. President Comer holds the proxy for 49,990 shares of Central stock, or there-

New York, October 10.-(Special.)-It is learned here that the plans in regard to the organization of the Central of Georgia have been changed. Mr. Comer contembeen on the been on the box observed in the been changed. Mr. Comer between and who have pprehended a spread of the disease in plating declining a re-election, and it was given out quietly that Mr. Egan was to succeed him. but Mr. Comer has promised tely groundless.

While in Atlanta Dr. Stone worked in

THE SOUTHERN'S THIRD REPORT

Company's Receipts from All Sources More Than \$50,000 a Day.

FOUR MILLION PASSENGERS

Freight Rates Declined, but the Average Haul Was Increased.

GREAT GROWTH IN NEW FACTORIES

The Country Along the System Is Building Up Rapidly-Company Has No Floating Debt.

Some idea of the magnitude of a great railway's operations is to be obtained from in examination of the Southern's annual reort for the year ending June 30, 1897.

The company's receipts from all source amounted to more than \$52,000 a day for every day in the year. Sundays and holidays ncluded, or \$2,200 an hour-say \$36 a minute day and night.

All told, the company's gross earnings rom freight, passengers, express, mail and similar sources amounted to \$19,079,000. Contributing to this were 4.000,000 passengers and 8,000,000 tons of freight. The distance each passenger traveled on the Southern was fifty miles. That is probably some where near the average distance traveled by all passengers in this country. It in dicates that the great bulk of the travel is

More passengers were carried by the Southern in 1895-96 than were hauled last year, but that is easily explained when it remembered that the Atlanta exposition was held in the closing months of 1895. The average fare paid by each passenger last year was \$1.20. The average passenger rate mile being 2.372 cents.

Passengers contributed more than one-ird but less than one-half as much as the reight paid. earnings from passengers were \$5,347,-

000; from freight, \$12,150,000.

Although the Southern did not haul as many tons of commercial freight as in the year before, and notwithstanding the fact that the rates decreased, the freight earn-ings increased \$239,000, or nearly 2 per cent The explanation, of course, is that the average haul increased from 154 miles per 1896 to almost 170 miles in 1897 The average earnings per ton per mile on commercial freight declined from 1.034 cents in 1896 to .976 of a cent in 1897, a decrease

The gross earnings per mile of road were \$3,970, and the net earnings were \$1,216 pe August, December, September, March and

June were the best months for passenge earnings in the order named. For freight, October was the best month with November, March, September, Feb-ruary and January following as named. Economy was the rule in every department, but two increased their expenses while two made large reductions. The cost of maintenance of way and structur was reduced \$504,000. A saving of \$109,0 was effected in conducting transportation, but it cost \$140,000 more to keep up the equipment. Taxes and general expenses were increased \$118,411.

The net earnings from operatives wer tiss 000 more last year than in 1896. The Southern railway is now operating 4,827 miles of line. North Carolina has more of the system's mileage than any other state. Georgia being second, with

nense equipment is needed to operate the system and President Spencer, in his recent report, says that the ompany has 640 locomotives, 19,118 freight cars, 525 passenger cars and 304 cars which it uses in its own road service. There is one locomotive for every seven and a half miles of line and four freight cars for every

One-tenth of the company's freight cars were equipped with automatic couplers last Air brakes were attached to 1.351 the expenditures found in Mr. Spencer's report is an item of \$108,000

the Atlanta compress property, paid dur-ing the year. The final payment of \$106.250 was due on this property September 20th The Southern has \$120,000,000 of common

stock, \$54,300,000 of preferred stock and \$80,-660,500 of funded debt. Its total assets on June 30th were \$287,524,642 In the statement of securities owned by the Southern railway no mention is made of Central of Georgia stock, although Geor-

gla Southern and Florida, preferred and common, are named.

The Southern has no floating debt. Its Interest and rentals last year amounted to \$5,612,234, an increase of nearly \$400,000. There will be another increase in the fixed charges this year, when they will reach their maximum except as they may be added to by the issue of the com-

pany's consolidated bonds for future imrovements. After paying operating expenses and charges of all kinds, the company carried \$556,000 to the credit of profit and loss. Below is a condensed statement of earnings and expenses

Gross earnings from operation \$19,62, 247 04 Operating expenses and taxes 13,451, 447 55 Net earnings from operation \$5,530, 736 74 Income from other sources 188,507 51 \$5,530, 307 00 Interest and rentals \$5,218, 379 24 Other deductions from income \$5,232,328 81	lon es	18.96 13.451, 447 55 \$ 5.620, 738*49 188, 507 51 \$ 5.819, 307 00 \$ 5.218, 370 24 44, 458 57 \$ 5.202, 828 81	\$19,002,459,84 13,283,156,00 \$ 5,846,340,82 286,832,60 \$ 6,183,176,42 75,002,37 \$ 5,687,234,40	\$215.544 33 97.325 09 \$33.869 42 \$33.864 16 30.563 80	Decre \$ 2.74 318,29
Balance carried to credit of profit	or profit	556 478 19	\$ 445 919 65		\$110 53

It is interesting to note that the com-pany has paid cash for all equipment purchased by it and has created no equip-

"Considering the almost universal depression in railroad traffic, the results for the year may be considered fairly satis-factory," says President Spencer. "Rates have been fairly well maintained during the year in all of the territory served by the company's rail lines. "The only serious interruption to traffic

during the year was that caused by the extensive floods in the Mississippi valley during the spring of 1897, necessitating the abandonment of all train service on the company's lines in Mississippi west of Itta Bena during the months of April and May.

"During the last six months of fiscal year there was a gradual, but marked, improvement in the volume of traffic, indicating a revival in business and confidence, which, since the close of the year, has become so apparent throughout the country. Your company's lipes are in condition to take advantage of and profit by this general revival of ndustry and trade.

"During the year 151 new manufacturng establishments of various kinds were located at points upon the company's road. There have been completed during the year on the lines of the company cotton factories alone working 183,000 spindles and 3,000 looms, the total cost of which has been nearly \$2,000,000, and at the close of the year there are under construction additional mills which will clude 62,500 spindles.

"The construction by the company 92.861 feet, or 17.50 miles, of new sidetrack to industrial establishments during the year, indicates this general growth, and the appreciation of the company's policy in fostering such enterprises."

Mr. Spencer tells briefly of the attempt made by Governor Russell to annul the Southern's lease of the North Carolina railroad. The only question now before the court is whether there was fraud in making the lease. "As there was no fraud, none can be proven, and the company is, therefore, reasonably safe in the inuance of the lease," says Mr. Spen-

Mr. Frank S. Gannon, the third president and general manager, makes the report on the operations and physical condition of the Southern railway proper-

ANTI-SALOON TREATING LEAGUE Ex-English Convict Speaking in Connecticut Churches.

Norwich, Conn., October 10.-George Bidwell, of Hartford, acting for the Anti-Saloon Treating League, opened a campaign in the Central Baptist church this evening at a union service of the evangeli-cal churches. There was a large congregation and much enthusiasm was manifested. Bidwell having secured the sup-port of leading influential citizens of the

Bidwell is the famous "Bank of Eng land forger," who served twenty years in an English prison after getting a million dollars on forged notes, and is the author of a book describing his exploits.

A SERIOUS ARAB UPRISING. Troops Have Been Sent to Asiatic Tur-

key in a Hurry. tinople, October 10.-It is rumored here that there has been a serious Arab uprising at Bassorah, in the Pashalik of Bagdad, Asiatic Turkey, and troops have been sent to suppress the insurrection.

KANSAS PACIFIC WILL BE SOLD Railroad Will Be Knocked Down to

Highest Bidder Under Foreclosure. Kansas City, Mo., October 10 .- The sal of the eastern division of the Kansas Pa-cific, under foreclosure, will take place at Topeka November 5th. The entire property, with lands, equipment, telegraph lines, etc., is to be sold in one parcel. The upset price is placed at \$4,500,000. deposit of \$200,000 is required to be placed n the hands of the master-in-chancery fiv ays before the sale.

The following day the sale of the middle

vision of the Kansas Pacific will be held t Salina, Kan, the entire property being embraced in one parcel. The upset price named is \$5,300,000, a deposit of \$200,000 being required five days before the sale. Local railroad men expect the syndicate headed by General G. M. Dolge, president of the Fort Worth and Denver, will be the purchaser at the sales.

DETECTIVE MOORE IS HELD. New York Officer Is Charged with

Killing His Wife. New York, October 10.-Central Office Detective William Moore, of this city, who is nder arrest on suspicion of having stabbed day committed to the Tombs prison.

The most damaging evidence against the detective was given by a neighbor, who said she heard Moore in the house on the after-noon of the tragedy. Two boys also say that between 1 and 2

o'clock on Wednesday afternoon they saw the detective leaving his home.

Moore denied that he killed his wife and says that he was in the Wall street district

with a flint setting so bright as to expear to emit flames. Pendent to this framework hung the miniature figure of a sheep—a deall that day until 3 o'clock, when he got word from the police station that there was mething wrong at his house, and the went up town and found his wife dead. to suppress the fact that h wife had died from a stab wound of the ab domen and the burning of the murdered woman's clothing at the time of her death all tend against Moore.

LAYS THE BLAME ON M'KINLEY. English Paper Says Administration

Wants a War with Spain. London, October 11.—The Morning Post in an editorial today accuses the American jingoes of "trying to force a quarrel with England or Spain for the purpose of di-verting the attention of the country from revolt against the domination of professional politicians." home troubles. Bryanism and the general

It expresses the hope that Spain, like Lord Sallsbury, "will maintain coolness and good temper in the face of President Mc-Kinley's provocative attitude.'

Escaped a Dreadful Death.

From The Chicago News, William H. Hill, of Ossawatomie, Kas., had an adventure in the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone which deserves to take high rank in the annals of narrow escapes. He had descended the canyon to Red Rock, below Point Lookout. He was still 1,500 feet above the bottom of the great chasm. Below him an almost precipitous slope ran down hundreds of feet to th top of an absolutely perpendicular wall of great height.

Mr. Hill lost his footing and plunged

downward along the steep slope. He knew what was below him. The speed with which he approached destruction was rap-idly accelerating and a growing avalanche

was accompanying him. With a desperate effort he flung himself upon his back and dug his heels and elbows into the earth. It seemed to him that he slid for miles, but he was not going as fast as at the beginning. Stones that he had started raced on ahead of him; he dug his heels and his elbows in harder. And at last he stopped with something that felt like solid rock under his flet.

For some minutes he hay perfectly still, not daring to move. Then slowly he raised his head.

He was on the brink of the precipice, 600 feet high. The little ledge under his feet was actually projecting over the edge.

A rescue party, almost an hour later, found him sitting there. He was practi-

THE ORIGIN OF COLLARS

Something About The History of This Important Adjunct.

WHO WORE THE FIRST ONES

How They Looked and the Rapidity Which the Fashion Spread to All Parts.

From The Chicago Chronicle. As a development of the last 6,000 years the collar is, to classify it roughly, either must be ranked such ghastly gropings after beauty as pendants of human bones strings of glass beads and the celluloid anachronism; in the second, various adornments in gems, lace and linen. Between these extremes, winding into each and having some of the qualities of each, may be named the collar of medieval and modern knighthood, the knotted neckerchief of the bandit, the chain of servitude

and the halter of punishment. Humanity has ever shown a strong in

pulse to bedeck its neck. Civilization must

not claim a regard for the collar as its pe culiar development, for barbarism gives phenomenal prominence to the adornment Informal history, not yet twenty years old, has recorded the unaffected surprise of the captive Zulu king to find that the paper collar in which he was exulting would not be accepted as a full presentaion dress at Cape castle. A giance at the pictured runs of Nineveh and Babyon and at the carved records of Memphis and Thebes shows that circlets, rich and flamboyant, abounded both for neck and arm. The Hebrew Joseph had a gold chain hung about his neck as the insignia of power. The ornament was probably harmless as far as Joseph was concerned but it set a perilous fashion. Eight cen turies later we find Isaiah lamenting ver "the chains and the bracelets and the mufflers" with which the daughters of Jerusalem were frivolously adorning themselves. As for three famous dames of myth and poetry-Helen, Penelope Clytemnestra—they doubtless shone at home in jeweled necklaces, while their ords gleamed up and down the road in collars of mail. It may be here added that necklaces are interwoven with the legendary tragedies of Queen Guinever and the glossy-throated Isolde, and with the modern tragedy of Marie Antoinette. Pictorial representations of Greece in its prime show a general scorn of the ollar—as if statesmen and orators would not allow any hamper whatever put upon

When, in the fourth century before Christ, Titus Manlius slew a gigantic Gaul, and transferred from the neck of the dead to his own a twisted chain called a torque was thenceforth saluted as Torquatus Thus we see that Celt and Latin alike gloried in the collar. They may have brought the fashion-both families-from the dim old homestead Arva. The layle display of the Romans in general-display personal adornment, in banquets, in amusements-through the last days of th republic and the ruinous course of the em-pire is a matter of well-known history. How the sword of usurpation—or of indig-nation—flashed among jeweled necklaces and royal decorations through five Christian centuries-through fourteen rather

their eloquent throats. But Macedon near at hand, and Rome not far away, were,

even then, forging a chain of servitude

for the Hellenic

we have all read and heard. Chivalry made a man an esquire by investing him with collar and spur. To these equipments were added, in the case of the full-grown knight, an entire shell of metal. In the development of honorary knight-hood the collar has been a conspicuous badge of ornament. The Order of Golder Fleece, founded at Brussels in 1430, by Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy, conferred upon its members a collar of steel vice to suggest the golden fleece rescued t Europe by Jason.

The right to confer this famous collar has been, since 1700, the equal privilege of Eng-land, Austria and Spain.

The Order of St. Michael preserved splendid collar through its vicissitudes of fortune. This order was suppressed during the French revolution, was restored b Louis XVIII, and in 1830 came to an end. Another famous collar is that of the Order of the Garter, with the greater and the lesser George. The Order of Bath, the Or-der of the Elephant and the Order of the Black, Eagle all clothe the neck with re-

splendent glory.

A collar much speculated upon, and not yet understood as to its full significance, is known to history as the Lancastrian S. S. The knightly orders of today show, in their parades and burial services, a regalia con-

spicuous as to collar.

The sixteenth century may be taken as the boundary between the ancient and the modern collar. Catherine de Medici ruled, as to matters of politics and religion, for four reigns—those of her husband and her three weak sons-Francis II. Charles IX and Henry II—and with her ruled the ruff.
It is impossible to think of this woman—whether her head is lifted toward the heavens in the study of the stars or bent toward the earth in the mixing of poisons —without an investment of Medici collar. Spain adopted the fashion with gravity and comparative moderation. England first eyed it as a vice, then endured it—then let

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth the Latin ruff attained its greatest Anglo-Saxon proportions. The gallants and ladles who gathered around Henry III wore wire-framed ruffs one-third of a yard deep, but Elizabethans were, as a rule, content with a spread of one-quarter of a yard. As may be imagined, courtiers-French and English

-found banqueting an inconvenient pleasure. Long-handled spoons came into use as a fashionable necessity. For a time "the stately arches of pride" stood up, three or four deep, supported by what a satirist or the day called "a master devil ruft"—a frill stiffened with gold, silver, lace and fewels If the satanic support could not be afforded the ruffs were fastened to the ears or al-lowed to fall over the shoulders like windmill sails. "Everybody will have them," mourns the satirist, "whether they can afseriously, "Monstrous ruffs-three steps and a half to the devil! God be merciful unto

slaved men as well as women. We would not known Sir Francis Drake or Sir Walter Raleigh if their heads did not rise from a sea of ruffs. As for queen Elizabeth, some one has said half her reputation must be traced to her ruff. At the mention of her name a figure rises before us from out the year 1588-a figure with a high-standing, lace-edged ruff, spreading into wired wings of gauze and jewels, with be-gemmed stomacher and with portentous farthingales. Thus was the famous woman atired when she went to church to giv thanks, for the defeat of the Spanish ar mada, and it is in this historic garb that her shade generally chooses Anne Boleyn had a siender, defenseless neck; Elizabeth Tudor had a scrawny one it was well defended by plump

and high-tempered energy.

Ruffs were first made of holland, but this fabric yielded to lawn and cambric when starch was brought into England. It was n 1564 that Mrs. Wingham, a Fleming came to London as a starcher of ruffs and a teacher of the art. She drew around her arge classes of pupils, and as she charged 20 shillings for instruction in "seething the ole. Amid general enthusiasm for and its results there were, however, unrec onciled spirits. Philip Stubbes, in his "Anatomie of Abuse," thus vents his feelings: "The devil hath learned men to wash and dress their ruffs, which, being dry, will then stand stiff and inflexible

about the necks." All this frilling and starching preceded the use of the umbrella, consequently gallants and ladies, when caught in showers, were wont to present a most dismantled appearance. This sorry sight stirred Mr. Stubbe o derisive laughter. It seemed to his that the shower was a direct judgmen

from heaven upon the implous ruff In the reign of James I the ruff contract ed its circumference somewhat and the it assumed a modified form known as the "hand"-a wide, stiff collar, horizontal an square, starched, wired and edged with lace. About this time yellow starch had brief reign Fashion everywhere laved ut in lemon, orange or saffron, but whe the importer of yellow starch, Mrs. er, of France, was executed for the poison ing of Sir Thomas Overbury there was a revolution in public taste. The woman went to her death in a yellow ruff, and collar and crime being thus associated to be punished together. And has been said that "yellow starch d'ed t the gallows.

Charles I introduced to his courtiers picturesque collar of point lace, with Van Dyke edge, and Henrietta Maria to her ladies a dainty kerchief. To these fashion eavaliers held through the civil war and the severe styles of the commonwealth. Charles II adopted "the neckcloth," ravat, with ends of lace. an expensive one, to judge from a roya entry of cost—"£20 10 shillings for cravat to worn on the birthday of my dear broth." This outlay seems to justify an early definition of the word "cravat"-namely 'a handsome, gracious, new-fashione

gourget.' Linen as a fabric for neckwear cam into use very tardily, considering its an-tiquity and that it was ever at hand for experiment. It would seem that, though the rich wore the fabric with their pur ple and though saints were reputed to wear it in heaven, common mortality old not elze upon it for a practical standard collar until starch had done its utmost wit lawn and other half-hearted textures. I has the general world this year, 1897, under despotic rule. Since the rise of the linen collar men have never rebeled against its rules; women sometimes have, but just now they are acquiescent.

IS THE WELL HAUNTED?

A Desolate Watering Spot in the Wilds of Arizona.

Desert station, on the long since aban loned stage route between the jown of Ehrenburg, on the Colorado river, and Prescott, once the capital of Arizona, is a desolate and lonesome spot in which to nitch camp by daylight, and it is ten times more so after dark. The dreary waste bare of all vegetation except straggling clumps of the dingy creosote bush, stretches away on every side in miles of dead monotony, and the only signs of life about the solitary group of half-ruined adobe buildings are the little gray hands that fit across the crumbling walls. In this brown, barren desert the silence is appalling. Far away, beyond the horizon, are the faint outlines of blue mountains, but there is nothing in the middle d.stance for the eye to rest upon save the thin streak of sandy road stretching out interminably to the east and west.

In the early '60's, when the stage route

was in active operation and stages stopped

here twice a day this was an important station, being the only watering place in a sultry stretch of seventy miles. Its isolated situation in the heart of a hostile Indian country rendered a military guard necessary much of the time, and on more than one occasion it was the object of at-tack and slege by marauding bands of Apaches. One can still see by the number and size of the buildings grouped within the high mud corral that is fast melting into the desert that it could have once ac commodated quite a fittle community of in-habitants. The old road was for years the only entrance into northern Arizona from California, and to the adventurous Califor-nian of those days, as he stood on the west bank of the Colorado, it seemed to lead to the promised land, for the riches of Montezuma were surely hidden in those grim, dark canyons on the Arizona side of the river. Many of them subsequently left their bones in those canyons. The Walker party of explorers and many of th early pioneers entered the territory by this route, so also the hot-headed sons of the south, who in the early days of the war abandoned the placer mines of 'he golden state to go back and "fight for Dixie."

The road is traveled now only by occa-sional parties of miners going to and from The road is traveled now only by occa-sional parties of miners going to and from the gold mines in the Piomosa mountains, and though the well at Desert station is of importance to them, no one ever makes use of the buildings. Their silent walls stand sleeping in the quivering heat waves, dreaming, perhaps, of the old days of bustling activity, of the cracking of whips and of pistols, and the far-off rumwhips and of pistols and the far-off rumble ars! near-by clatter of the "overland" dashing up in a cloud of dust, with lantern-jawed driver and grim Wells-Fargo messenger on the box; of the dusty, anxious-eyed passengers alighting with grunts of relief, safe for another short spell from Apache arrows; of the crowd of rough men thronging the rude barroom, "full of strange oaths and bearded like the pard;" of the thousand scenes and incidents of the old life, now gone forever. More than one man has found his death within those walls—d-speradoes, whose "taking off" added to the safety of the remainder of the little community: for in those days many bad characters from Californja, having made that state too hot for them, took refuge in Arizona, hoping to continue their careers of crime unrestrained. It is unwritten history that such men found Arizona pioneers well able to take care of themselves, and that no one who came to the territory "hunt-

ing a fuss" lived long enough to raise a The well that rendered it possible for the station to be maintained is a few rods south of the front of the buildings, the road passing close on either side of it. It is but a round hole in the vellow earth. with no curbing or frame to warn the passer of its presence, and one might easily walk into it on a dark night. If such awful fate should overtake a solitary traveler his end would never be known; and doubtless it has happened me once. One would think that a traveler could consider himself reasonably safe finding a "watery grave" in the

midst of a dry, burning desert, yet it is very probable that several unfortunate men have found their graves in some of

the numerous abando

lesert roads of Arizona. In the summer of 1893 two prospectors topped at the well at Desert er canteens and water their animals. ning their pack ropes and riatas, for the well is provided with neither rope nor buckeasily obtained a supply. The well is 140 eet deep. To their surprise their horses, although really suffering from thirst, reused to drink the water and snorted with every expression of disgust after touching ound a small human scalp, with long, light hair attached, floating in the bucket. This explained the action of the horses, for both the horse and the mule are much more particular about the water they drink han men ever are. The unfortunate who once owned that piece of scalp must have met his fate many months before, for the men could notice no taint in the water, though it appears the horses were more sensitive. Nor did the ghastly discovery prevent them from drinking the water and carrying their canteens filled with it, for, with thirty-five miles of blazing desert between them and the next chance to quench their thirst, squeamishness was a uxury in which they could not well afford to indulge.
On another occasion two prospectors

raveling westward reached the old well ong after dark; this was two years ago. As they were about to dismount for the urpose of watering their horses and filling their canteens, a tall, white figure with extended arms glided toward them from he westward, uttering a sort of gibbering noan. Afrighted, they turned their horses back on a gallop, never drawing reins till daylight met them, twenty miles on the

As usual, their courage returned with the sunshine, and on returning to the camp of the night before they found the barefoot tracks of a man leading from the southward and ending on the very brink of the well. This was their ghost of the night beore—a poor prospector, crazy from thirst, ad unconsciously strayed toward the well and fallen in. They shouted down the well, and even let a bucket down at the end of their ropes, but all was silent, nor did the bucket strike any solid object on the water. Following the barefoot tracks backward in the direction from which they came, they found, within a mile or so, his shoes and parts of his clothing, but there was no clew to his identity—he had perished and left no sign. No one can say how many others may have met the same fate in the same place, for few keep any track of the comings and goings of prospectors. Some-times they stay out for weeks and some-times for months, and if they do not return and any one thinks of them at all, it will be merely thought that they are on a longer trip than usual or perhaps that they have left the country.

Having occasion to stop at the old well-last summer, I saw how some one had obtained water by sacrificing his overalls and woolen shirt. Lying beside the wellwas a coil of improvised rope composed of strips of blue overall material joined to strips of a red flannel shirt and the whole strips of a red flannel shirt and the whole pieced out with lengths of balling wire left by some freighter who had fed his animals baled hay. To the end of this was attached an empty tomato can, and letting it down the well, I found that it just reached the water. Whotever it was who had thus ob-tained water had probably saved his life by his ingenuity, though he must have gone on his way rather lightly clad.

on his way rather lightly clad.

When to the unknown number who are conjectured to have fallen into the well are added three desperadoes who were shot in the barroom during the days of its activity, it is small wonder that the place has earned the reputation of being haunted, and that the Mexican placer miners who pass to and fro from the gold diggings in the Plomosa mountains can never be induced to even pass by the station after dark.

President Will Visit Pettis County,

Mo., Soon.

Sedalia, Mo., October 10.—Henry D. Shelton, of Hughesville, Pettis county, is in receipt of a letter from President McKinley in which he consents to visit Pettis county some time next month, the exact date to

be fixed later.

Colonel Shelton is at the head of the sugar-making industry which is to be formally inaugurated in central Missouri on the occasion of the presidential visit.

The Grant Family.

From The Chaulauquan.
It can be confined for the Grant family, without fear of contradiction, that they have kept themselves more prominently before the public than the children of any of the other presidents. The three sons of General Ulysses S. Grant are now in the prime of life. First in the family stands Colonel Frederick D. Grant. He is a West

Colonel Frederick D. Grant. He is a West Point graduate, and served some little time with his father's occupancy of the white house, and he has been more or less in the public eye ever since, having held some sort of an office almost uninterruptedly since his father's retirement.

The home life of the Grant family is thoroughly American. Colonel Grant married a sister of Mrs. Potter Palmer, of Clitcago, a Miss Honore, and she has made a typical American home in the heart of the metropolis. They have two children, a boy and a girl. Julia Dent Grant, the eldest of the two, is now a little over twenty years of age. She has been in society for a few months, and has become quite popular both in this city and Washington. She began her social career at Newport last summer. She is a beautiful young woman, well educated and entirely able to earn her own living, if that shall become necessary. She speaks half a dozen languages, and has developed very satisfactorily a talent for painting. Shortly before General sary. She speaks half a dozen languages, and has developed very satisfactorily a talent for painting. Shortly before General Grant's death he left a letter directed to the president of the United States who should be serving in the year 1896, asking him to appoint the lad to the military academy. This letter was not presented to President Cleveland because of the necessity for more preliminary study, but it has been turned over to President McKinley, and when the term at West Point begins Ulysses S. Grant II will be entered as the personal appointee of President McKinley. Young Grant is an enthusiast on military matters. He has inherited his grandfather's taste for a soldier's life and is looking forward to a great career in the army.

Manufacture a Secret.

From The Washington Star.

The most costly leather now in the market is known to the trades as "plane leather." American tanners years ago discovered

Take Your Choice Cottolene or lard? Pure, clean vegetable oil combined with wholesome,

digestible beef suct, or hog fat, impure, unclean, unwholesome, indigestible? Take your choice-a cooking and frying fat highly endorsed and recommended by medical and cooking authorities, or one just as strongly condemned? Take your choice-digestion or indigestion?



ten pound yellow tins, with our trade-marks-"Cottolene" and sicer's head in cotton-plant wreath-on every tin. Not guaranteed if sold in any other way. Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago. St. Louis. New York. Montreal.

BISHOP NELSON ON CONFERENCE

. The Distinguished Divine Spoke at St. Philip's Yesterday.

A GOOD CROWD WAS PRESENT

He Told of the Recent Convention of Bishops in England.

EVENT WAS A NOTABLE GATHERING

Eminent Churchmen from England and America Were Present-Some Results of the Conference.

Bishop Nelson filled the pulpit at St. Philip's cathedral yesterday morning. The entire discourse was taken up by an account of the late conference of bishops a Lambeth castle, in England, this summer which Bishop Nelson attended. The speaker's description of the convention and the many forceful lessons he drew from the results were given the closest attention by the large congregation

The bishop stated the conference was one of the grandest assemblies it had ever been his pleasure to attend. He told of how he had been received, how he was entertained and paid glowing tributes to some of the prominent churchmen who He stated that the outword Americans was indifferent at first, but that after all had become thoroughly acquainted the treatment received was most cor

referred to the encyclical letter of ns on temperance, sanctity of marbitration, the organization of the glician communion, the critical study of the Bible, the book of common prayer, the duty of the church to the colonies, the

unity of the church and foreign missions. Under the topic of results of the conference Bishop Nelson referred to the resolutions adopted by the bishops, which intervals of ten years; that the conference recognized with thankfulness the revival alike of brotherhoods and sisterhoods and of the office of deacons; that the church be aroused to recognize the fact that all nations must be evangelis that every opportunity be taken to empha-size the divine purpose of visible unity against Christians as a fact of revelation; that the conference urges the duty of special intercession for the unity of the church in accordance with the Lord's own prayer.

Moreover, the conference while disclaiming any purpose of laying down rules for conduct of international arbitration, suggesting the special methods by which it should proceed, agried its pro-found conviction of the value of the principle of international arbitration and its essential consistency with the religion of

The bishop also referred to the report of the committee on the organization of the Anglician communion and to the different reformation movements. The committee on

Between 1820 and 1830 there were only three cases of international arbitration. Between 1880 and 1890 there were no fewer than twenty-one. The habit of appealing to arbitration calls a halt to the roused sions of men, and gives pause to hasty action. It allows men time to think, and the second thoughts of nations, as of men, are usually the best and wisest thoughts.

At Merritts Avenue.

At Merritts Averue church Rev. Peter Heard, pastor, preached at the morning

The text was Matthew vi, 19-21: "Lay up for yourselves treasures upon h where moth and rust doth corrupt where thleves break through and steal, but lay up for yourselves treasure in heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not

break through nor steal; for where your treasure is there will your heart be also."

Mr. Heard said, in part:

"It is said of Jesus that he spoke as never man' spoke. This is true of Him in every case. He looked upon all things from beyond the year and hie saw this world."

in every case. He looked upon all things from beyond the veil and he saw this world only in its connection with the world to come, and his eyes beheld the great spiritual truths thus shown Him. It would be well for us if we could assume Christ's point of view. We must not rely only upon the things of time and sense; when we can see the unseen and the eternal we will more surely apprehend the truth.

The text does not apply merely to the laying up of money; that is too narrow a view. We are exhorted not to lay up treasure of any sort in this world. We are not to consider any of our possessions of any character as treasures on which we set our hearts and center our affections, so that without them we would be miserable. God's bounty has enriched the whole earth. We are not forbidden the use of the earth. We are not forbidden the use of the earth. We are not got the cardinate the whole earth. We are not problem the use of the treasures of the mine, forest, field and sea. We may acquire all these things, but we are warned not to lay them up as treasures on earth. We must not lay treasures up here on earth because moths corrupt and thleves break through and steal. It is folly to lay it up on earth.

"We stand today in the presence of the mausoleum of the ages. The giories of

"We stand today in the presence of the "We stand today in the presence of the mausoleum of the ages. The giories of the old world have passed away; the most immurable have succumbed to the vicissitudes of time; they have moldered to decay, attacked by the moth, the rust and the thief. But it is not necessary to go back to the old civilizations for examples. In our own lives we know how we have lost what we have had.

A Stamp Trust.

From The Washington Star.

It costs the government now just 5 cents for 1,000 stamps delivered anywhere in the United States. One thousand 2-cent stamps are sold for \$20. It will thus be seen that Uncle Sam has a trust worth having, and that his profits are not to be despised, even by a bloated bondholder. In fact, Uncle Sam is envied so much by other capitalists that frequently either parties start into the business of Irinting stamps, without first securing a license or even trying to get one.

Sometimes the secret service office catches the guilty parties, but in case due discretion is exercised the counterfeiting of stamps is not very difficult, as little close at ention is bestowed upon them in the mails. But the expense is so great and the returns so small that the counterfeiters do not linger long at a stamp job. During a single year the bureau of printing and engraving prints about \$30,000,000 worth of stamps. This is over an average of \$1 per head for every inhabitant of the United States, and indicates that we are a great race of letter writers, assuming that each person writes one letter a week. All people who write letters, however, are not thoughtful enough to prepay them. Some idea of the number of delinquent correspondents who like to send their letters postage due may be obtained from the fact that during the last fiscal year the value of postage due stamps affixed to letters without sufficient postage aggregated \$450,658, mostly in 1-cent and 2-cent stamps. go back to the old civilizations for examples. In our own lives we know how we have lost what we have had.

"Lay up your treasure in heaven. Here is the investiture of inalienable rights, imperishable possessions. We may lay up our gold, silver, gems, all things material, right in heaven. Nothing is lost in the economy of nature; all things change. We have this illustrated every time we burn a stick of wood; we see the change, but we may be assured that nothing has been lost. The philosophers tell us of the conservation of forces. Heat is turned into steam, the falling river gives its power to the flying spindle. Power is transmuted, transmitted, changed and preserved. We may transform our gold and our possessions into treasure in heaven. Spend it for God; do good with it burn it in the furnace that drives forces that bring good to man and you transmute earthly treasure to heavenly treasure and the glitter of the gold so used here glistens in the garners of God, imperishable in the heavens. The hymns we sing, the spiritualized treasures of the mind have a year power for good. ishable in the heavens. The hyn sing, the spiritualized treasures mind, have a vary

we sing the spiritualized treasures of the mind, have a vast power for good. How God has blessed that line—"How firm a foundation, ye saints of the Lord.

Wesley's 'Jesus, Lover of My Soul,' has saved thousands from despair. The 'Rock of Ages' has been a foundation for many a weary soul. 'Lead, Kindly Light, Amid the Encircling Gloom,' has shed more light into darkened lives than any other. If our language had no more treasures than these it would be rich. Bank accounts wither and dwindle to naught when not used to develop man to the expression of the great thoughts of his soul.

oul.

"If these common things have so high purpose, what shall we say of the afcetion? Shall we not lay it up in heaven? Let us love the Lord Jesus Christ with the mind, soul and strength. This includes all the love that is in our homeshe love of wife, mother, husband, child, tother, sister—all that makes the home essed. We are not to allow these affectors to come first and before the Lord. should love all these dear ones en-ed to our care for the sake of our sted to our care for the sake of our d. Wall paper, window shades and room molding. Low prices. Get estimates. C. J. Daniel, manager. octi im

heart be also.' If we place it here on earth it is dissipated and done away-with. If we lay up our treasure in heaven we will find it there always, pure, un-changing, free from moth, rust and thieves, eternal in the heavens, and in-creased by God's inexhaustible blessings." ATLANTA WATER RATE IS CHEAP

WOMEN IN JAPAN

cipation of the Sex.

ons to the level of Europeans. Stained

teeth and shaved eyebrows are to be abol-

like the famous paragraph about the knob-

bed stick in Mr. Barrie's Lovel, "When a Man's Single," must have traveled around

the world a good many times before our

contemporary captured it, As a matter of fact, stained teeth and shaved eyebrows have been "abolished" in Japan for some

years past. As early as 1890, for instance, one saw very little of the blackened teeth

among women, and then only in the remote

country districts where the rule of the po-lice was not so strong as in the towns.

Confucian ideas concerning women, it is

Japan, but European influence is gradually

making "the three obediences" of a woman

As long ago as 1886 the empress during

what is known as the period of German in-fluence ordered gowns from Berlin-like-

rally the court speedily found imitators, and as a spur to the recalcitrant, a sort of

notification was issued, "recommending the adoption of European costume by the

ladies of Japan. Of course, there are Japanese women who would look well in any

ding-women of whose dress Pierre Lott ay say without flattery "tollette en som-e qui scrait de naise a Paris et qui est calment bien portee." But of the majori-

s nevertheless true, that the Japanese, nen and women alike, imagine their ap-earance to be improved when they ex-

hottle-green, and of stays worn up-lown, it is at least a comfort to know

in their power to produce such mighty moral effects."

The Industrial South.

From The New York Sun. Statistics lately gathered by the land

and industrial department of the Southern

Railway Company show that there are in

the southern states of Kentucky, Tennesce, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia the Carolinas and Virginia, completed, 434 cot-

on mills, with 3,451,631 spindles and 90,168

Of these, 249 cotton mills and thirty-sever

knitting mills are on the line of the South

ern railway. These mills have 2,314,367 spin-dles and 66,561 looms, being two-thirds of

all the looms and spindles in operation in

all the looms and spindles in operation in the southeast of the Missussppi. This makes the Southern the great cotton road of the south and the country, and enhances the Interest in its exhibit of cotton and goods from its territory. In 1830 the total number of spindles in the sates named above was 1.623,250, making the increase in even years about 120 per cent. When the industrial department of the Southern railway was organized in 1894 the spindles along the line of the road were 1,402,191 and the looms 29,884. In three years the increase has been 992,176 spindles and 26,677 looms, or 67 per cent in the former and 70 per cent in the latter. There is now 52 per cent

hers were in the whole south in 1890. The voolen mills of the eight southern states outhed by the Southern railway number

touched by the Southern railway number eighty-eight, and are situated as follows: Alabama, two: Georgia, five: Kentucky, eighteen; Mississippi, one: North Carolina, thirteen: Tennessee, twenty-five: Virginia, twenty-four. About fifteen of these mills are also cetton or knitting mills. Of the

are also cotton or knitting mills. Of the total, nearly one-half are located on the line of the Southern railway, and these include most of the largest ones.

A Queer Story.

An accomplished interviewer went to get

the story of an old hermit who lives on a little lake in the upper part the state

where only a few clearings break the mo-

notony of forest. A delicate approach was made to the main subject, and then the

six-footer, with long white beard and hair, was asked if he had a family.

"Certainly." came the response. "I've

tried to play my proper part in the world just like any other man who has an idea that he was put here for something."
"Where are your folks?"
"Back east, where I left them. My wife

A Stamp Trust.

Macon Jail Will Hold Them.

Macon Jail Will Hold Them.

Macon, Ga., October 10.—(Special.)—Sheriff Fisher, of Colquitt county, has brought to Macon for safekeeping in the Bibb jail W. H. Harris and G. R. Harris, charged with the assassination of Henry Ne Smith last Thursday. Judge Hansell will convene a special term of court to try them.

J. L. Stonecker has been placed in Bibb county jail to await his transportation to the penitentiary on Friday. He was convicted in Taylor superior court of murder and sentenced to the penitentiary for twenty years.

PERSONAL.

From The Detroit Free Press.

ns, besides seventy-two knitting mills

seems scarcely creditable, but it

wise corsets and, wors; of all, shoes.

true, still obtain to a certain extent

We are afraid that this

Some Progress Made Toward the Eman-Is Considerably Lower Than That of emperor of Japan," says The St. Many Other Cities. James Gazette, "is devoting himself to the advancement of women in his domin-

COMPARED WITH CHATTANOOGA

Shows That Chattanooga Citizens Pay More for Water.

ATLANTIANS ALL GET 25 PER CENT OFF

Comparison of Net Cost Shows Atlanta Up in a Very Favorable Light. Table of Rates.

The water rate of Atlanta is cheaper than that of almost any city of any size in this portion of the country. The rate as charged in other cities is in many in-stances considerably higher than the rate

comparison of Atlanta's water rate with the rate recently adopted by the city of Chattanooga shows that water is obtained in Atlanta by the consumers much cheaper than it is in Chattanooga. The rate for residences here is made on a cheaper basis than that of Chattanooga, and though Atlanta is metered throughout, it is hardly possible for a family to use more than 60 cents worth of water during one

The water in Atlanta is charged for by the cubic foot. The consumer who resides in dwelling houses is charged 80 cents for 800 cubic feet of water, which is equal to 6.000 gallons. On this he is given a reduc one-fourth if the bill is paid by the 10th of the month.

In Chattanooga private families charged with water according to the num-ber of rooms in the house. For instance, a family living in a house of four rooms o less is charged \$5 per annum. If they live in a ten-room house they are charg ed \$10.50

In Atlanta there is a meter, and a fam ily, no matter how large the house, seldom has to pay over \$7.20 per annum or 60 cents per month. The 6,000 gallons, which is allowed is found to be sufficient for a common sized family. In Chattanooga an extra rate is charged for bath tubs and closets, while no charge

The factory rate up to 25,000 gallons in Chattanooga is 15 cents per 1,000 gallons, while in Atlanta the rate up to 25,000 gal-lons, no matter who uses the water, is 10 cents per 1,000 gallons.

of this kind is made by the water board

The comparison seems to be entirely in favor of Atlanta, and the following table shows the difference in the two rates when

No. of	Cost at	Cost at	
Galions	Chattanooga	Atlanta'	Difference
25,000	\$ 3.75	\$ 2.50	\$ 1.25
50.000	7.25	5.00	2.25
160,000	13.25	9.87	3.38
150,000	19.25	14.61	4.64
200,000	24.25	19.11	5.14
250,000	28.85	23:48	6.37
360,000	55.25	27.15	5.50
350,000	37.42	31.48	5.94
400,000	41.42	35.36	6.06
500,000	48.92	42.61	6.31
600,000	55.92	49.50	6.42
700,000	62.52	55.50	7.02
800 000	69.02	61.53	7.49
900,600	75.02	65.62	9.40
1,000,000	80.52	70.62	9.90
2,000,000	130.52	115.87	14.65

The above is the net rate and was calculated on the rate given by the water board of the city of Atlanta and the rates of the Chattanooga waterworks as pub-lished in a report of the meeting at which the recent reduction there was made.

This goes to show the excellence of the water service of Atlanta and its comparative cheapness. All the water that goes through the Atlanta mains is filtered, even-that pumped into the city for hydrant use. The following are the water rules of the city of Chattanooga as taken from The

Chattanooga Times: For private family, four rooms or less, \$5 net per annum; no discount for cash.

for private lamily, but rooms or less, \$5 net per annum; no discount for cash. In the sprinkling rate the charge for sprinkling streets and sidewalks and washing windows of business houses was stricken out.

The right to demand a meter was given to any consumer whose consumption of water will average in cost as much as 75 cents per month or over.

The fire protection clause was amended so as to provide that where a fire hydrant, unmetered, is erected on private premises there shall be no rental charge, but where a fire hydrant is metered, the expense of putting in the meter and all appliances shall be borne by the beneficiary.

These were the only amendments. The chief rates are now as follows, under the new ordinance:

	and five children have a fine home on a big farm. To be accurate, it's one of the finest in the state." "Do they ever come to see you?"	These were the only amendments. The chief rates are now as follows, under the new ordinance: Per Annum
ı	"They were all here about four weeks	Private family, four rooms or less\$ 500
١	ago. Brought their bedding with them,	Six rooms or less 7 50
1	hunted, fished, visited and had a good time generally. My youngest boy wants to take	Eight rooms or less 9 00
1	up some land and make a farmer of him-	Ten rooms or less 10 50
1	self."	Additional rooms 50
1	"Do you ever intend to go back where	One bath tub 5 00
1	they are to make your home?"	One water closet 5 00
1	"No, I like it here; they like it there.	Additional bathtub or water closet 300
	What's the sense of either them or me	Pantries, bathrooms, hallways and bou- doirs when attached to sleeping room or
1	putting in the time where's it's not enjoy-	not rated as separate rooms
	able?"	The basis of meter rates, except manu-
1	"Did you have any trouble with your wife?"	factories, is 25 cents per 1,000 gallons, and
	The old man sat and smoked and seemed	then in a decreasing ratio according to
١	to be in deep study.	consumption to 61/2 cents.
	"Trying to put the story Together?" ask-	Factory rates up to 25,000 gallons per month, 15 cents per 1,000 gallons.
1	"No, young man; I was just having a	Cents
1	mental debate whether I'd throw you	25,000 to 50,000
1	through the window or give you three min-	50,000 to 100,000
1	utes to get off the place."	200,000 to 250,000 9 1-5
Į	In less than half the time the hermit was	250,000 to 300,000 8 4-5
1	alone.	300 000 to 350 000

Factory rates up to 25,000 gallons	per
month, 15 cents per 1,000 gallons,	
Ce	nts
25,000 to 50,000	
50,000 to 100,000	
150,000 to 200,000	
200,000 to 250,000 9	1-5
250,000 to 300,0008	
300,000 to 350,000	
350,000 to 400,000 8	
400,000 to 500,000 7	1-2
500,000 to 600,000	
600 000 to 700,000 6	3-5
700,000 to 800,000 6	
800,000 to 900.000 6	-
900,000 to 1,000,000 5	1-2
Over 1,000,000 5	
The state of the s	

The minimum meter rate was fixed at The sprinkling rate for lawns was fixed at 10 cents per front foot.

She Held the Train. From The St. Joseph Herald.
"Before I came to this part of the country I was an engineer on a railroad down south," said a railway man. "We used to about it. While on that line I had some very odd experiences. I remember one day when we reached the junction station a woman came up to me and asked me to hold the train for five minutes. She said that her daughter wanted to take the train to the city. I told her that it was impossible for me to hold the train for her "'I don't see why." she expostulated. 'I think you might do a little thing like

that,'
"I tried to explain to her that trains ran on schedule time, and, like time and tide, waited for no man, or woman, either, and finally, just as we were about to start, she shouted indignantly.

waited for no man, or woman, either, and finally, just as we were about to start, she shouted indignantly.

"Well, I'll just see about that.'

"I laughed, but soon ceased to laugh, for what did that old woman do but get right on the track about three feet in front of the engine. She sat herself there, firmly grasping hold of the rails with both hands. The conductor signaled for met to go ahead, as our stop was over. But I couldn't do it as long as she remained on the track, for I would kill her certainly. I called to the conductor and he, impatient at the delay, came up. I explained the situation to him. He was as mad as I was, and going up to the woman he told her to get off the track.

"I just won't, she replied, 'until my daughter gets on board your train.'

"He pleaded with her for some time, and finally declared that he would have to use force.

"Just you dare,' she cried. 'Til sue you' for damages if you do!'

"This opened up a new complication and

we reasoned with ourselves whether we had better remove her by force. Just as we had determined upon a course of policy her daughter came up, and seeing the old woman on the track kissed her goodby and got on the train, while her mother called

got on the train, while her mother caned to her:

"Go ahead, Mary Ann. You have plenty of time, though, for I will sit on the track until you get on board."

"And then, when Mary Ann was safely on board, and we were about ready to run over the old woman, if necessary, she calmly and slowly got up and waved me a goodby, calling as we pulled out of the station: tion:
"'I hope I've teached you fellers a grain
of perliteness."

Trees and Leaves. From The London Echo.

Lest there should be danger of any num-ber of leaves being too oppressive for their bearer, each leaf sends a small quantity of wood down the stalk to add to its thickness. This slender thread of woody matter, by a process of which no botanical account is in existence. is continued through the branch, and down the stem. with so perfect an order and regularity that even in thrusting, forward into the root it does not lose its energy, until "min-ing through the darkness, it has taken hold in cleft of rock or depth of earth as extended as the sweep of its green crest in the free air." Upon some understanding of this fact all true and delicate drawing of this fact all true and delicate drawing of branch and stem depend; for it is this downward growth and thickening that is visibly expressed in the fibers and ridges of the trees, not the upward growth from year to year. It is because the leaves must have free space to drop their slender strands of good, that they will not grow exactly over the heads of one another, but circle round the spray in a three-fold, four-fold or five-fold order of ascension; so that this fact explains the law of spiral curvature. The little ridges and inequalities at the junctions of spray with branch, and branch with stem, are likewise dependent on it; and these laws of vegetation it is the duty of the draughtsman to express. Claude and Salvator missed them. Now for the stem. "How do trees make their trunks?" They are not born with heads like flowers, but have to make their own heads. They do not grow like flowers, but for the stem. "How do trees make their trunks?" They are not born with heads like flowers, but have to make their own heads. They do not grow like flowers, but are edified like towers; a branch does not stretch itself out as a leech stretches its body, but it is built up by shoots of equal length, story by story. Now, if taese shoots grew upright, and were founded on one another, instead of each in turn casting out their terminal buds in various directions, it would be easy to see that the formation of the tall trunk would only be a matter of time. But trunks are not so formed. They do not grow up as bare poles to a certain height and then spread into a crown of branenes; the youngest sanding has its crown, and is, in fact, a miniaturative. The shoots spread off in all directions as soon as the tree is above ground; and the supplies of wood by the leaves, though they account for the thickening, do not account for the lengthening, of the stem. The central trunk is built by gradually casting off those lower boughs which cannot thrifye because of the shade and damp thrown upon them by their happie brethren above; year by year they drop; they leave their fibrous strength in the trunk, and time erases the scar they left

"Big Ben" Cracked Again:

From The London Mail. "Big Ben." so called after Sir Benjamin Hall, who was the first commissioner of works, when the order for the clock was given, was cast in 1856 at Norton, near Stockton-on-Tees.

From the north of England this enormous bell, weighing sixteen tons, was conveyed to London by sea, where it had, on a small scale almost as adventurous a passage as the Egyptian obelisk, which now graces the Thames embankment. Once or twice during the voyage, in-deed, it was feared that it would send the vessel bearing it to the bottom of the ocean. Not very long after the clock had been placed in a temporary position at Westminster—on October 24, 1857—and while it was being rung, as was customary for a short time at 1 o'clock on Saturdays, it was noticed that it had a cracked uncertain sound. uncertain sound.

On a minute examination with a lighted candle a crack was discovered to extend from the rim about half way up the side. The calastrophe to an instrument which cost £3,343 raised the question as to who was to pay for recasting it. The found-ers repudiated responsibility, declaring that too heavy a clapper (it weighing 12 cwt.) had been used. The authorities, however, placed on record that it was "porus, un-homogenous, unsound and a defective casting." andle a crack was discovered to

Be that as it may, "Big Ben" was bro ken up and recast at a cost of £700. Its weight was 13 tons 10 cwt. 3 qr. 15 lbs.. Its diameter 9 feet and its height outside 7 feet 6 inches. It was rung for the first time on November 18, 1853.

time on November 18, 1833.

Alas! in less than a year after this the new bell ceased to strike the hours, having become more seriously cracked than its predecessor. The crack, which was inside, was three inches in extent. For about three years afterwards the hours were struck on the largest of the quarter bells. The experiment was then tried of turning the great bell round so as to present a fresh place for the hammer, or clapper, to strike on. With a light hammer, this experiment proved so far satisfactory that during the thirty-eight years that have elapsed the fissure does not seem to have increased; and it is possible when the wind is favorable to distinctly hear it in most of the suburbs booming out the midnight hour.

The Uncertainty of Justice. From The Detroit Free Press.

"One of the first cases I ever had," mused the old lawyer, "gave me local fame, and my reputation spread till I had one of the largest criminal practices in the state. \$It was not a triumph to be proud of, but a man is not given to harshly criticising any incident of life that materially helps him.
"I was called upon to defend a fellow

who had stolen a horse and wounded its owner when he attempted to interfere. The preliminary hearing was before a rural justice, the oracle of his neighborheod and as self-opinionated as any other narrow-minded man whose estimate of himself is determined by the adulation of his neighbors. I had the good fortune to take his measurement and cater to his weakness. The prosecuting attorney pursued a policy directly opposite. He was crotchety, technical and superior, making matters worse by assuming an air of condescension. He explained that the man who stole a mule would not be indictable for stealing a horse, and that one who shot merely to frighten another could not be held to attempt to kill. As my client was guilty as a dog. I deprecated these instructions to the court, made damaging spological The preliminary hearing was before a rural as a dog. I deprecated these instructions to the court, made damaging spologies for the conduct of the prosecutor and broadly intimated that the justice probably knew more about law than did both of us lawyers put together. The affidavit on which a warrant for the accused was issued charged that he had wounded the owner of the horse in the shouldar with a 44-caliber bullet. I clearly showed that the caliber was 28, sarcastically recalling what the prosecutor had said in regard to the literal construction of benal statutes. The wrinkled face of the justice shone with satisfaction as he told how some lawyers was entirely too smart to be in the business? and let the thieving, murderous villain go because there was a mistaken description of the bullet he fired."

HUNTER

BALTIMORE

10 YEARS OLD.

MORRISON IS HEARD AT TRINITY CHURCH

Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions Talks.

THE QUESTION OF FAITH

He Took Up the Subject for Discussion Yesterday.

IT WAS A VERY INTERESTING STRMON

A Large Crowd Was Out and Heard an Eloquent Appeal-What He Had To Say.

Dr. Morrison, secretary of the board of oreign missions of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, preached at Trinity yester-day for Dr. Roberts. He kept a crowded house listening for nearly an hour to one of the simplest but most beautiful sermons ever preached in the city. The smallest child could enjoy it and yet the natural oratory of the man was sublime in its grandeur. His subject was "Faith and Revi-vals," and as Trinity is just starting a revival and will hold services every day and night this week the subject and sermon was opportune.

Dr. Morrison took his text from Mark

xi. 22: "And Jesus answered and said unto

them have faith in God."

Dr. Morrison said in substance:

"Faith alone finds God, and we must have

Dr. Morrison said in substance:

"Faith alone finds God, and we must have faith to come in touch with God. Sin not only separates us from God, but destroys all conception of God. The gospel opens up the way back to God. Faith alone finds God. The gospel directs. To the faithful there is nothing nor can there be anything between the cradle and the grave but God's will.

But the man without faith is pitiful. Yea, his commencement is the cradle and his end is the grave, nothing beyond, nothing in touch with God nor the future. Elijah's faith was the kind that called down supernatural fire and when he told them to pour on water they said how much, he had them to pour on twelve barrels until the wood was saturated and the trenches filled. Then he called the fire from heaven that consumed the whole.

"You can offer God your gold. You can give to his cause all the costlest offerings and He still cries 'Son, give me thine heart."

It is not a matter of how much faith.

heart."

It is not a matter of how much faith you have, if it is not faith in God. When a soul comes in touch with God there is a thrill of joy that comes from no other source. Here let me drop a note of warning. Satan will turn your faith in any direction except to God, and circumstances will seem to be in the way of faith in God. You must get above circumstances and rest in God.

Out on the western plain we find occa-

You must get above circumstances and rest in God.

Out on the western plain we find occasionally an oasis where a well has been sunk; the waters come from hundreds of feet through strata after strata, moistening the soil in touch and causing luxuriant growth. Now suppose other wells were bored until oasis after oasis close together would cause the prairie to blossom like a rose the drought would disappear. Now if the church has a drought let the drill go down deep through the selfish strata and every other sin until the heart will become rich from the fountain. Have you faith in God? If so, then you have power. A revival begins by the church getting warmed up. No lukewarmness will do. Lukewarmness will not make life. Real life is eternal. Nothing is real that is not eternal. Church needs to come in touch with God through faith. Have you faith? Then you have power, and it is not seen so when what we do as what is done. revival must be the warming over, and it is not so much what we do as what is done for us. Oh my God, restore my soul! Teach me the way and then I will teach trans-gressors the way. Then come the showers after the drought.

"Life is magnetic. How we hate a dull place. We want to be where there is life and magnetism. Just so with the church. If there is life the people will flock to it. "If the spiritual condition is in touch with God there will be life and magnetism, and grace will penetrate all such lives.

"Arouse the forces that are sleeping and the multitude will flock in to your church the multitude will fack in to your church until the seats and alsee will not hold them. If all the world gets in touch with God you would be surprised at the activity, the unity, the sacrifice."

Dr. Morrison preached again last night.

Duck Farming in Virginia.

From The Alexandria Gazette.

One of the largest and decidedly the best equipped duck farms in the United States is located at Riverton, Warren county, on the Southern railway. Mr. John W. Morgan four years ago commenced raising ducks at Riverton on a small scale, and his business has grown until the output this year is about 5,000 ducks, and he is enlarging his plant and expects next year's output to be about 15,000 ducks. Mr. Morgan's plant occupies two acres of ground, and this area he will increase. The plant consists of an incubator house, a feedroom, a brooder house, home for employees, a wareroom, yards with shelter for the ducks and water supply outfit, including bath ponds, with running water for the fowls. The proprietor is now adding to this plant. In the busy season there are fed on this farm 125 three-and-a-half-gallon buckets of mixed feed each day. This farm marketed many thousands of ducklings the past season, a large number weighing seven and a half and eight pounds per pair at seven weeks of age. is located at Riverton, Warren county, or

A Matter of Feeling.

From The New York Journal.

As the cannibal cook made his last chop into the body of the missionary that was to make the principal dish of the repast that evening, he gave vent to a disagreeable

laugh.
"That divides him up into thirty-ewo seg ments," he said, turning to the assistant chef. "Now, you bisect all those pieces, and that will make sixty-four. Bisect those

and that will make sixty-four. Bisect those again and again, until—you get—let me see —256 pieces of him. That ought to be enough to go round the table, I think. I think so, yes."

Then, leaning upon his ax, he remarked in a sneering tone: "I often wonder how those fellows feel when they are being made into mincement for us peope. Do you suppose they have any kind of sensation at ail, or do you think they feel nothing?"

The assistant chef pondered for a moment. ment.
"Doubtless," he replied, "I should say
that a missionary under such circumstances
would feel terribly cut up."
So saying he resumed his labor in a

Death of a Prominent Lawyer.

Raleigh. N. C., October 10.—(Special.)—George V. Strong, one of the oldest and ablest lawyers in North Carolina, died her today of paresis. He was for years a part ner of the late Chief Justice W. N. H. Smith. He also served as judge of Wake

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of pregnancy there will be no morning sickness, no rising breasts, no headach When baby is born there will be little pain, no danger, and labor will be short and easy. \$1 a bottle at druggists. Send for a Free copy of our illustrated book about MOTHER'S FRIEND.

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vice to you. Correspondence invited. "STOCK EXCHANGE GOSSIP." WHEAT." "COTTON." "FINANCIAL OUTLOOK."

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Co. J. Atlanta. DIRECTORS:

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B. COGGINS, Esq., Canton. (Mr. Corrins a new yeardor of the property, and will join the board at allotment.)

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Mesara, Tompkins & Alston, Equitable Bide, Atlanta
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Bureau, Ar Equitable Baiding, Atlanta
Bureau, Ar Equitable Baiding, Atlanta
PHOSPECTUS,
This company has been formed to puchase and work a well-known gold property in Cherokee county, Georgia, consistent of 1662-3 acres, of which 662-3 acres, of which for 6

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guaranteed first-class in all details and in all aspects, free on board at Chicago, for... 16,160
Weight is 187,000 pounds, say 30% tons.
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and unloading and hauling out to the mise,
say a total of 615 per ton...
Mill tuilding, office, sto...
Workmen's houses, etc...
Working capital...
Total...

gold, an average ton; 75,825 tons yielding 22,157 ou

May 31, 1896, showed a pro-ore having averaged \$2.57 the total cost of mining, chlorinating and adminis per ton. Yet the cost of Douglas Island averages much as in Georgia. The "Homestake" and numer subjurgetted cres as in Georgic chlorination, are turning out lat-tickling less than 85 per tim, at resultan is much greater then in The directors invite a careful

claim that the to their state to their state law passed law passed that caused in Liverpool the fool who "Do you re these as like "Bome of the more or the farmers pay off their mprovement be better prethey come as good times heriod of transient perity, but themselves as a whole pression."

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CARMACK MAY HAVE OLD MINE, LIMITED complications Possible Which Would

IS ALWAYS READY FOR A FIGHT Republicans and Goldbugs Liable To Combine on Patterson for Governor.

Force His Candidacy.

THAT WOULD FORCE CARMACK IN RACE

TO MAKE THE RACE

He Is One of the Truest Democrats and Zealous Party Men in Tennesses.

Nashville, Tenn., October 8. -(Special.)-The talk of Colonel E. W. Carmack as the probable democratic nominee for governor in case the republicans and goldites combine in supporting Josiah Patterson, indicates, as I have explained, a highly interesting possibility in the political complication line. Colonel Carmack does not want to run for governor, and yet, should the other combination become effective, he might be forced into the rice against his, his seat in congress after a victory which attracted the attention of the nation, and. just now his thoughts are all of showing his constituents that they have a congressman who is a democrat and not a cuckoo and traitor. Very naturally, he wants to make a record as congressman before conoldering any other office.

There is no mere forceful figure in southern politics today than Colonel Carmack. He is a democrat of democrats and a fighter at every stage of the game. Already he has proved one of the most popular of the new members of congress, and he is sure to make a good record in Washing on. A few days ago he was here taking in the exposition, and we discuss d political coa-ditions in this state and in the country at

In the course of the conversation, the In the course of the conversation, the question of "good times" was brought up.
"Yes," said Mr. Carmack, "I look for a searon of much better times than we have been having. Even in the worst periods of depression there will be times when God and nature overrule the worst that man can do to scourge and oppress his brother."

""
"Of course not. Those who make this claim take the ignorance of the people for granted and assume that they are destitute of both memory and reason. It is the providence of the Almighty and not the providence of the goldbug or the protectionist, it is the act of God and not the public memory, that has blessed this country with abundant harvests, while want and famine willicts the world elsewhere."

The Gold Men as Prophets. "Our gold standard friends claim that the

present outlook is a fulfillment of their predictions and promises." "Yes. I know that they have been prophe for years. Every night we have been soothed to sleep with the song of the good times that would surely be here tomorrow. A prominent champion of the gold standard in my city declared while the bill to repeal the Sherman act was pending that wheat would go up 10 cents a bushe and cotton 1 cent a pound in forty-eight hours after that bill should pass. A year later, I heard him apologizing for the tardiness of his prom sed prosperity but assuring his audience that it would certainly be on hand in a few weeks. And thus for four years of almost unparalleled depression and disaster they gave the people, night and morning, the windpudding of prophecy whenever they prayed for their daily bread. At last the Almighty in his mercy has come to the relief of a sufferingrow. A prominent champion of the gold mercy has come to the relief of a sufferingcountry; and now while the people bow
with thankful hearts before the throne or
grace, this same goldbug statesman ciruts
pompously between the worshiper and the
altar and exclaims 'Get off your knees, you
poor superstitious creatures: it ween't poor superstitious creatures; it wasn't God, it was ME.'

If pity the man to whom the rub'ound se of a goldbug politician seems bright-than the light of God's countenance, d who esteems the shriveled bard of a sill street miser as more bountiful than a connucopia of heaven."

How Rainmakers Won Out.

lorination plant, complete, ss in all details and in all ned at Chicago, for \$16,1000 nounds, say 93'4 tons, items to Holly-Springs, hauling out to the mine.

"You think, then, that taking into acount the number of times their prophecount the number of times their prophe-ties have been falsified, the balance is largely against our gold standard friends?"
"That is undoubtedly so. If a man will beep on predicting that it will rain tomor-That is undoubtedly so. If a man will peep on predicting that it will rain tomortow he will some time make a reputation as a prophet, if the people will only forget the number of times he has prophesied in vain. We had some professional rain-makers in this country a few years ago, but their whole experiments proved ghastly failures and most of them gave the thing up in disguest. One determined experimenter, however, continued to bombard the glassy heavens for weeks until the rain came, and then announced that all you had to do was to keep it up long enough. We have had the gold standard ever ence 1873, and in spite of occasional and fluctuating periods of prosperity, the highest gold standard authorities admit that it has been a period of almost unexampled depression and disturbance of trade and industry, with falling prices for nearly all the products of human labor. In 1893 we repealed the Sherman act, and thus assured the country that for at least four years it would not be disturbed by even a shadow of the silver question. In 1894 and 1895 the gold men largely controlled the conventions of both political parties and car-

Ventions of both political parties and carried the elections, which seemed to justify their confident boasts that the gold standard was established for all time to come. Yet times grew worse and prices went steadily down. The election of McKinley was to start up all the mills and factories of the country, but it brought no relief. There was no sign nor symptom of improvement until the manifest shortage of the world's cereal production sent up the price of our wheat."

Wheat's Disappropriate of Them.

Wheat's Rise Responsible for It. "You think, then, that the rise in the price

of wheat is the chief cause of the improved "I do. Of course our gold friends will to their statesmanship, and that it was a law passed in the United States in 1893

that caused the price of wheat to go up in Liverpool in 1857; but I have yet to find the fool who believes it."
"Do you regard the improvement in busness as likely to be permanent?"
"Some of the effects of it will no doubt be more or less permanent. Many people, the farmers especially, will be enabled to pay off their debts, to make permanent improvements on their property and thus be better prepared for the hard times when they come again. But I see no hope that they come again. But I see no hope that good times have come to stay. The long period of trade depression since 1873 has been occasionally releved by such rare and transient periods of comparative prosperity, but the gold standard authorities themselves admit that the period, taken as a whole, has been one of singular depression."

A Remarkable Parallel.

"Let me give you a remarkable parallel to the causes and effects of present conditions, which should be all the more impressive to our gold friends because it comes from one of the foremost champions of the gold standard in this country or in the world, and certainly from one of the ablest statisticians. This writer, Mr. David A. Wells, in his work, 'Recent Economic Charles, The world in the work, 'Recent Economic Charles, and the world with the world curious and in many respects unprecedent-ed depression of commerce, which begin in 1873, says: 'By many writers on this sub-ject, the depression and disturbance of in-dustry, which began in 1873 are regarded as having terminated 1878-79; but all are

agreed that they recommenced, with some what modified conditions and even with increased severity, in 1882-83. A full consideration of the larger evidence which is now (889) available would, however, seem to lead to the conclusion that there was really no fermination of the abnormal course of events, the marked definite commencement of which is assigned to 1873, but that what has been regarded as a termination, was only an interruption occasioned by extraordinary causes, varying locally and by no means universal. Thus a failure during 1873-80 and '81 of the cereal crops of Europe and most of the other countries of the world, except the United States, occasioned a remarkable demand on this country for all the food products it could supply at extraordinary prices. The exportations of wheat rising from 40,000,000 bushels in 1877 to 122,000,000 bushels in 1877 to 122,000,000 bushels in 1881, while the corresponding values of the amount exported arose from \$47,000,000 in 1880, \$167,000,000 in 1880, \$167,000,000 in 1881. Such a demand at extraordinary prices for crops brought temporary prosperity to American producers and induced great commercial activity throughout the United States.

uncovered paper money redeemable in gold, but without gold to redeem it. Some of these gold standard countries are practically without gold. Thus Portugal out of \$14.16 per capita has only \$1 per capita in gold, and Greece, with a circulation of \$7.36 per capita, has only \$2 cents in gold. In the face of these statistics I do not see how any one can contend that there is likely to be a sufficient supply of gold to meet the world's demands. We must also have in mind that the area of trade and commerce is rapidly widening, and that the whole world will soon be practically included. The Tariff Bill-Its Effect. "What do you think will be the effect of what do you think will be the effect of the Dingley tariff bill?"
"It will no doubt help certain favored manufactures and it will increase the wealth and power of the trusts, but it cannot do otherwise than hurt the business of the country as a whole. If its authors could realize their dream it would m could realize their dream it would mean ut-ter ruin and destruction. Mr. Aldrich and I believe Mr. Dingley also, said that reduce the revenues by shutting out im-ports and that the country must come to rety in ruture more and more on internal taxes. Suppose they could succeed in ex-



HON. E. W. CARMACK.

Congressman Representing the Tenth District of Tennessee.

congressman Representing the Tenth District of Tennessee.

Tennessee a congressman Representing the Tenth District of Tennessee.

The democratic party in the last cambasis and products and trace and increased from \$45,00,000 in 1878 to \$667,00,000 in 1880, and \$12,00,000 in 1878 to \$667,00,000 in 1880, and \$12,000,000 in 1878 to \$667,000,000 in 1880, and \$12,000,000 in 1878 to \$667,000,000 in 1880, and \$12,000,000 in 1878 to \$12,000 in 1878 to \$12,000 in 1878 to \$12,

Brought by Better Prices. "In the meanwhile there remains one lesson—the one fact that is everywhere halled as evidence of better times is the fact of rising prices, the one argument that resounded most loudly from the gold standard press and politicians during the last campaign was that free silver would increase prices and force the working man to pay more for the necessities of life. Bourke Cockran in his great New York speech expressly declared that he was glad speech expressly declared that he was glad to see the prices of wheat and other farm products low, and he hoped they would go lower.' It was the special and beneficent work of the gold standard to 'increase the purchasing power of the poor man's dollar' by reducing prices. If a temporary rise in prices proves to be such a good thing, the gold men will be short on argument when the silver men propose to make this condition permanent."

"To what extent will the rest of the country share the prosperity of the wheat growers?"

treason by the flattery and condescending attentions of Wall street magnates will continue to caper for a time on the outskirts of the political situation and then sheathe their tongues for lack of listeners and fail into the gaping jaws of innocuous desuetude. There is no field of usefulness in the democratic party for the person who had rather be patted on the head by a millionaire than to have the respect of the plain people at home. Such a man might make a tolerably good dog, but he would make a very poor democrat. As for the majority of those who were fooled into quitting the democratic party, they will see the error of their way. So far as they are concerned, we should pursue the wise and masterly policy of 'Little Bo-Peep'—'let them alone and they will come home.'"

Nothing Democratic in This Junta. Nothing Democratic in This Junta.

"You do not think, then, that the Cleveland funta will ever reunite with the de-"The so-called democracy of the Waldorf cafe can never be the democracy of the

to see the prices of wheat and other farm products low, and he hoped they would 'go lower.' It was the special and beneficent work of the gold standard to 'increase the purchasing power at the boor man's dolly and the production of the gold disandard to 'increase the purchasing power at the boor man's dolly are in prices proves to be such a good thing, the gold men will be short on argument when the silve men propose to make this conduction permanent. The tendence of the "To what extent will the series of the "To what extent will the tendence the country share the prosperty of the wheat "The increased amount of money in the hands of the farmer will, of course, mean increased purchases, i larger demand to and a larger consumpt on of goldening of chandles, and for the farmer will, of course, mean increased purchases, i larger demand of an an an an condition as the extraordinary and temporary cause operates; but when near all conditions as the extraordinary and temporary cause operates; but when near all conditions as the extraordinary and temporary cause operates; but when near all conditions as the extraordinary and temporary cause operates; but when near all conditions as the extraordinary and temporary cause operates; but when near all conditions as the extraordinary and temporary cause operates; but when near all conditions as the extraordinary and temporary cause operates; but when near all conditions as the extraordinary and temporary cause operates; but when near all conditions as the extraordinary and temporary cause operates; but when the conditions are the standard to a series of the entire the summer of countries of several and the several conditions are the several production of sold of late years, but what has become of all this gold? Out that the summer is the several production and the production and the production of sold or late years, but what has become of all this gold? Out the production and the production of sold or late years, but what has become of all this gold? Out the production of sold democratic party. The party of Jefferson

TIME OF THE FEAST OF JOYPUL SUKKOTH

Now Is the Season of Festival Occasion with the Hebrews.

IT WILL LAST EIGHT DAYS

Lulof Will Be Taken to the Syna

gogue This Morning.

THIS IS THE FEAST OF THE TABERNACLES Will Be a Notable Occasion Among Those of the Hebrew Faith-How

It Will Be Observed.

The Feast of Tabernacles-Chag-has Sukkoth—also known as the festival of tents, began at sundown yesterday, and lasts eight days. In the Jewish calendar it extends from the 15th to the 22d Tishdi. It is the last, and, in many respects, the most interesting of the cycle of holy days, which began with Rosh Hasha na and included the most solemn of a days-Yom Kippur. The first and lass days of Sukkoth are Sabbaths, when all work must be relinquished, but the oth days are given over to pleasure. The or-thodox Jews celebrate eight days, and keep the first two and the last two holy, and when Israel was a nation, the whole male those days.

Sukkoth is the most joyful of all the Jewish festivals. Coming at the harvest season, it was generally a rejoicing after the ingathering of the crops, as well as a joyful recognition of the exodus from Egypt. In the opening prayers appeared the invocation, "Blessed art Thou, O Lord, our God, who hast created the fruit of the

During this festival, Jews the world over go out of their usual dwellings and live in the booths or sukkahs, which gave distinctive character to the festival. According to the strict rabbinical law the sukkah should be detached from other buildings. It should have not less that three walls and the roof, which must be so constructed as to admit a view of the sky, may not be of cloth or anything that contracts defilement or that has not de rived its growth from the ground. Usually the roof consists of small boughs, with leaves attached, interlaced so as to withstand the wind. Nothing not fairly nec essary is allowed in the way of furniture out the very orthodox men sleep in the

On the door post must also be the mesusah or sign, which is a small cylinder, in which a little parchment roll is inserted, containing the principal pentateuchal com-

Many a poor peddler who sells shoe strings on most days, but piously refrains from labor on the holy days, will have heumatic joints from exposure in his sukkah these treacherous nights. faith is strong, and he will assume, with out doubt, the same risk next year again Another physical characteristic of suk koth is the lu-lab, which is quite as im portant as the sukkah. This is constructed of palm, myrtle, willow and citron bough intertwined, these signifying uprightness lowliness and affection.

After the services those who who have sukkahs will take their first meal in them. The very pious will not eat any food exceeding the size of an egg outside of the sukkahs during the whole festival. Before each meal a special grace will be said, in which the harvest and the exodus from Egypt will be mentioned. This morning the Iulab will be taken to the synagogue. The services begin with the reciting of eighteen benedictions, and

are followed by a special prayer, during which the men hold the paim in their right hands and the citron in their left. At the conclusion of the prayer the citron is turn ed upside down, and the palm is waved three times toward the east, and in succes-sion, as many times to the west, the south and the north. Then comes the chantin of the Hallel, which includes the psalm from 113 to 118, and during the last the palm is waved again.

In the special prayers that are read from the scrolls of the law, which are now taken from the ark, there is one, called the Musaph, which is accompanied among the extreme orthodox by a curious cere-mony. Wherever the priests are mentioned in this prayer, the Aaronites and the Levites in the congregation arise, and the latter wash the hands of the former, while these pronounce a benediction upon the congregation. Those who are thus blessed eil their faces with their taliths. Following this the ark of the Lord is placed in the center of the synagogue, and a procession of the elders, led by the rabbi

carrying the scrolls, walks around the ark. chanting the Hosanna, and waving palms. On the second day of Sukkoth the services are like those on the first, but on the seventh day the Lord is supposed to arrange the weather for the following har-vests, and so on the evening before special prayers are said either in the sukkahs or in the synagogues. The men prepare small bunches of willows, tied with palm bark, and hold these while reading prayers from Deuteronomy, Psalms and the Mishna. Some pray all night. On the next day seven scrolls are carried around the ark seven

On the night of the eighth day begins another festival called Shimchath Thora, or the Rejoicing of the Law, when all the scrolls are taken from the ark and lighted candles put in their places. There is a procession, and the name of every member cession, carrying banners. The next day the services are even more jubilant, and on this day a young man, usually a bride-groom, is chosen to read part of the law. and is designated as the bridegroom of the

the law there is much feasting and merrymaking, and hospitality is dispensed ever





WATCHES.

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MR JOHN W. REDDEY.
long and favorably known in this city as an expert in skillful watch repairing. Mr. Reddey's friends and customers will find him with me and he will be pleased to see and serve them.
MR. JOHN B. JOBSON is also with me, so formerly, and I am prepared to do ali as formerly, and I am prepared to do all classes of watch repairing at shortest notice. CHARLES W. CRANKSHAW, Jeweler, Whitehall, corner Alabama street.



Pretty .

Pictures

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Fabrics comprise all the new browns, greens, blues, olives and drabs in neatchecks, plaids, stripes and mixed color effects as well as solid colors. We want more of the trade of discriminating buyers who appreciate TRUE VALUES IN HONEST CLOTHING.

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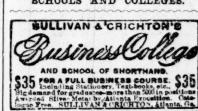


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184		116 Brunswick 5 20 at
135		116 Columbus, Ga. 5 20 al
113	Jackson ville 7 15 am	135 Greenville 5 30 at
120	Taliapoosa 8 20 am	113 Nashville 7 50ar
17 3	Mt. Airy 8 30 am	112 Richmond 7 50a1
127	Columbus10 20 am	18 Macon 810 a
119	Fort Valley 10 30 am	138 Washington 1200 n
	Macon11 10 am	19 Louisville 2 30 p
138	Birmingham 11 80 am	110 Macon 4 20 p
110	Louisville 1 10 pm	137 Birmingham 4 15 pt
137	Washington 3 55 pm	110 Fort Valley 430 pt
		118 Mt. Airy 4 35 p
114 (Cincinnati 805 pm	128 Columbus, 4 40 pt
	Rienmond 9 30 pm	
7 (Columbus, Ga., 9 45 pm	114 Jacksonville 8 30 p
		7 Chattanooga 10 00 p.
	Greenv'le, Miss 10 45 pm	:38 Washington 11 50 p

Central of Georgia Railway.

No.	ARRIVE	FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
101	Hapeville	6	45 am	100	Hapeville 54	10 1
13	Savannah.	7	45 am	102	Hapeville 70	10 :
103	Hapeville.	8	05 am			100
	Hapeville		45 am	104	Hapevile 8 3	0
11	Macon	11	20 am	108	Hapeville 12	51
109	Hapeville	2	00 pm		Hapeville 22	0 1
111	Hapeville.	3	30 pm	112	Macon 40	5
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Atlanta and West Point Bailroad.			
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42 Newnan 10 20 am	141 West Point 8 00 am		

treet platform.
All trains will depart from Union Passenger sta-Georgia Railroad.

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10 Covington 7 45 am

11 Augusta. 8 20 am

12 Augusta. 8 20 am

10 Covington 615 pm

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Come today, and investigate.

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We want the stout and extra size men to come here and see what we have before they buy elsewhere.

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COLISEUM OCT. 14th

THE TWO CHAMPIONS OF THE WORLD \$300 PURSE WILL MEET IN MATCH RAGE FOR

BALD vs. EATON

ADMISSION 25c

TORS—All creditors of the estate of Catherino T. Flynn, late of Fulton county, deceased, are hereby notified to render in their demands to the undersigned according to law, and all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment. September 13th, 1837. Jack J. Spalding, executor of the last will of Catherine T. Flynn.

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SECOND-HAND steam boller for sale. Apply to T. F. Seitzinger, 291 Marietta street.

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REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. \$750 WILL BUY property that paid \$50 rent last year; will take a good horse and buggy as part pay. C. H. Girardeau & Co., 8 East Wall street. oct 8-3t

FOR RENT-Stores.

FOR RENT-Large, airy storeroom 127
Whitehail. See us at once; price is right.
C. H. Girardeau & Co., 8 E. Wall. octi-nt
FOR RENT OR LEASE—The store and
warerooms on Marietta street lately occupled by Nunnally Bros., next to Edwin
Kingsbury's, Apply to W. A. Hemphill.
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PERSONAL.

BEST five-inch cypress shingles only \$2.25 per thousand, worth \$3.25. South Georgia Lumber Company. oct 9 7-t MARRIED LADIES use "Boss" for absolute safety and health. Send for "Blessing to Womankind." Mrs. W. T. Marrys, P. O. box 199, Atlanta. sept27-3m P. O. box 190, Atlanta. sept27-3m
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\$100 per month salary and let party handle
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five years. Address C., care Constitution. JUST RECEIVED carload fine laundry and business wagons; elegantly painted; lettering to suit purchaser; come and see them. White Hickory Wagon Mfg. Co., 43 West Alabama street.

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HELP WANTED-Male. WANTED-Young man about 18 to collect; \$10 month to start. 400 Lowndes building.

WANTED—A reliable tinner and practical furnace mechanic. Hunnicutt & Bellingrath Co. oct10 sun mon WANTED—A printer wishes to learn to operate a Mergenthaler typesetting machine; willing to pay for tuition or serve an apprenticeship. Address E., 500 Reynolds street, Brunswick, Ga. oct 3-4t \$7,800 GIVEN AWAY to persons making the greatest number of words out of the phrase "Patent Attorney Wedderburn." For full particulars write the National Recorder Washington, D. C. for sample copy containing same. aug 2-tf.

HELP \/ANTED-Female.

WANTED—Competent lady for office assistant; prefer party with small capital; good salary. A. Assistant, Constitution. WANTED—Competent lady for office as-sistant, prefer one able to purchase third interest, about 350 required. Salary guar-anteed. A—Assistant, Constitution office.

SITUATIONS WANTED-Female. FRENCH LADY desires situation in a college or nice family to teach French; well recommended. Address Mile, R., care Atlanta Constitution. oct 8-4t

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WANTED—Three young men can get good board at 119 Garnet street, new house, at \$16.50 per month. oct 8 2t BOARDERS WANTED—Choice board,

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CHAS A. CHEATHAM Realty Co.-We will loan you money to improve your vacant-property. C. A. Cheatham. President, 218 Norcross building. SAMUEL BARNETT. No. 527 Equitable building negotiates real estate mortgages, loans on property in or near Atlanta. Bor-rower can pay back any way the pleases.

WEYMAN & CONNORS negotiate loans on city property at 6 and 7 per cent. Money ready for parties wanting quick loans. Call in person. No. 825 Equivable

MONEY TO LEND-Make liberal loans on diamonds, watches, etc., at lowest rates, I am never short on money. V. F. Pickert, No. 6 Whitehall street.

No. 6 Whitenali street.

4%, 5, 6, 7 AND 8 PER CENT loans negatiated on real estate, from one to use years, straight or monthly. Purchase money notes wanted. No delay. W. a. Foster, 45 Marletta St. septi-if

FARM LOANS a specialty; lowest rates; payments made to suit. Come direct to W. P. Davis, attorney, 613 Temple Court, LOANS made on real estate at low rates of LOANS made on real estate at low rates of interest, without commission, and repay-able in monthly installments. Purchase money notes bough. Edward S. McCand-less, cashier Southern Loan and Banking Co., No. 9 E. Alabama street.

T. W. BAXTER & CO., 210 Norcross building, Atlanta, Ga., negotiate loans of choice improved Georgia farms at exceedingly low rate of interest. If security is sufficient, rate will be made satisfactory. CHEAP MONEY and loans made promptly on approved security. Equitable Loa and Security Company, Gould building.

FOR RENT-Hotel Elberta, Marshailville, Ga., 14 rooms, partially furnished; only hotel in town; in midst of fruit region; within 75 yards of depot; possession given Dec. 1st; bids received till Oct. hith. Address Marshallville Mfg. and Impl. Co.

For Bridal Presents

What must I give? That's the question which may have kept you brain-straining for days. Here's a happy sugges tion: Nothing could be more appropriate than

Cut Glass or Silver Articles.

Both are richly prized by all women, especially young housewives. We have, in the present display, scores of elegant novelties for domestic and personal decoration and utility. The collection of Cut Glass and Silver is exceptionally interesting to all who contem. plate the bestowal of a bridal

J. P. Stevens & Bro.,

7 and 9 West Alabama St.

ask for

four aces whisky acme of perfection

used at all first-class bars.

b. & b.

wholesale whiskies.

atlanta, ga.,

empty barrels for sale.

and Whiskey Habits cured at home with-out pain. Book of par-ticulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M. D.

A-f-r-i-c-a-n-a Absolutely cures Rheumatism

A-f-r-i-c-a-n-a Absolutely cures Scrofula,

A-f-r-i-c-a-n-a Absolutely cures Old Sores.

A-f-r-i-c-a-n-a Absolutely cures Syphilis.

A-f-r-i-c-a-n-a Absolutely cures Eczema.

A-f-r-i-c-a-n-a Absolutely cures Constipation

A-f-r-i-c-a-n-a

Absolutely cures Catarrh. A-f-r-i-c-a-n-a

Absolutely cures all Blood Diseases Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

The Most Delightful Route

NEW YORK

Northern and Eastern SUMMER RESORTS

Old Dominion Line

LWAYS COOL ON THE OCEAN. Fast, handsome steamships leave Norfolk, Va., DAILY, INCLUDING SUNDAY, at 6 P. M., for New York direct, affording opportunity for through passengers from the south, southwest and west to visit Richmond, Old Point Comfort and Virginia Beach on poute. mond, Old Point Comfort and Virginia
Beach en route.

For tickets and general information APPLY TO RAILROAD TICKET AGENTS,
or to M. B. CROWELL, Agent, Norfolk,
Va.; J. F. MAYER, Agent, 1212 Main St.,
Richmond, Va. W. L. GUILLAUDEU,
Vice-Pres. & Traf. Mgr., New York, N. Y.

sept 22-wed fri mon

REMOVAL NOTICE,

Drs. W. S. Elkin and Hunter P. Cooper have removed offices to their Sanatorium, 29 Luckie Street.

Office Hours Dr. Elkin, 11 to 1-4 to 5:30. Dr. Cooper, 8:30 to 9:30-2:30 to 9:

Fall.

Winter

Novelties. SATZKY,

Merchant

11 East Alabama Street.

THE INK USED ON THIS PAPER

IS FROM THE Standard Printing Ink Co., Ko. 20 W. Canal St., CINCINNATI, O Established in 1857.

SHALL GIRLS BE **BROUGHT IN TECH?**

This Is the Question Soon To Come Up Before That Institution.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES MEET

School Has About as Many Students as Can Be Handled.

SOME MORE WILL COME IN THIS WEEK

President Hall Says He Could Get 500 Georgia Boys in Two Years if There Was Room in the School.

The local board of trustees of the Georgia School of Technology will hold its reg-ular quarterly meeting next Saturday at ular quarterly meeting next Saturday at the Tech. Hon. N. A. Harris, of Macon, is chairman of this board.

The trustees will find that the school is better condition now than it has been before in many years. In fact, it is the consensus of opinion that the Tech is now enjoying its balmiest days. There are present more students attending the 215, and every department of the school is filled to its utmost capacity. There are as many students as can be well handled. One hundred and fifteen of the students of these are crowded. The dormitories are one of the most popular features of the titution and the young men who attend the school are not slow to take advantage

In speaking of the school yesterday, Captain Hall stated that he was well pleased with the situation. The young men have begun work in earnest and everything is moving as smoothly as could be desired. President Hall expects a number of pupils ext week and these will swell the numbers to 125, which will be about twenty nore than have ever attended the school

at one time before. The last day on which students can en-ter the Tech for this term is February 15, 1898. It is believed that by this time the numbers will have very materially in-

"A great amount of credit has been given me for the success of the institution," said President Hall, "but the credit is not due to me alone. The success of the school is due to the hard and earnest work of the faculty and to the excellent ducational advantages which the school

offers to young men." The life of a student at the Tech's dornitories is extremely interesting. It is omething like the life of a soldier in that there is a regular time for everything and all duties must be performed well and in a given length of time. The life, however, even with the school duties is very pleasant, as is evidenced by the large number of young men who live at the dormitories.

morning and at 6:55 every student must have his room neatly swept and must be dressed. From 7 to 7:30 o'clock breakfast is eaten and at 8 o'clock the duties of the day begin and continue until 12 o'clock. From 12:15 until 12:45 o'clock dinner is served and then the duties of the day are continued. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the recreation hours begin and crowds of students and citizens gather on the football field and watch the two elevens at their work. Supper is served at 6:30 o'clock and at 7 o'clock the study call is sounded. Lights must be out at 10:15 o'clock.

This is about the life of a student at the Tech, and though it appears that they have very little time, they are allowed to enjoy themselves as freely as their du-ties will permit and are under wholesome regulations. The dormitories are inspected every Saturday by President Hall and Pro-fessor Wood, in addition to a daily inspection. They examine into the condition

and needs of the students and their surroundings. In the sub-apprentice class there are

quires three tutors. There are just about is many young men in the shops as there Co-Education and the Tech.

The question of co-education in the University of Georgia brings up the question of co-education in the Georgia School of Technology, which is a branch of the uni-

President Hall, of the Tech, is a believer n co-education and thinks that young women should be given an equal chance are able to become experienced. When asked if he would be willing to have co-education in the Tech, Captain Hall stated that he would but that such is

impossible on account of the hard labor which is attached to a course at the institution. In order for a person to take a course at the Tech it is necessary for him to work in the shops at labor of a kind that a young lack of strength. For this reason co-education at the Tech would be a matter of impossibility unless a young woman was willing to go in and do a man's work. President Hall has been asked many times if it is possible for a person to take a special course at the Tech. For intance, a man might want his son to study electricity and nothing else. Every ourse at the Tech is a special course, but it is impossible there for a person to take a course in electrical engineering without

pursuing the adjunct studies which in themselves go to make up the course. Could Get More Students. In speaking of the increase this year n the number of students at the Tech. Captain Hall said that he believed that if he had the necessary equipment he could

get 500 Georgia boys at the Tech inside of the next two years. At present the equipment will not admit many more students than are now in attendance, but if he was given the proper equipment President Hall firmly believes

that he could get 500 boys from Georgia in the next two years. He says he could easily fill another dormitory like the new Knowles dormitory in the course of a year or so. It seems that the people are becoming more interested in the kind of education that the Tech school now than ever before.

GOVERNOR GOES TO MACON

Football Game Between Atlanta and Macon This Afternoon.

Governor Atkinson and staff will icave over the Southern road this afternoon for Macon, where he will be present st the carnival exercises today and tomorrow. The chief executive will be the guest of the Macon Carnival Company. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Atkinson, and they will be the recipients of many distinguish honors during their stay in the Central

The party will be quartered at the Laner house. They will attend the grand concert by the Marine band of Washington in Wesleyan park tonight and will be given a public reception at the Lanier house tomorrow morning. Tomorrow afternoon the party will see those two forty-ton engines splice into each other at Central City park.

The Atlanta football team, which plays the Macon Giants this afternoon in Cen-tral City park, will leave the city this

morning in a special car over the Southern railway. Captain Raines is confident of winning. The men are in good condition, have been training hard all last week and the contest promises to be one of the most exciting that has been witnessed in Macon in many years. Both teams are about evenly matched and it is a toss up for the winner.

Passenger Agent Robinson, of the Central of Georgia railroad, has had constructed an almost perfect model of the steem-ship Kansas City, which plys letween Savannah and New York, for the grand trades display tomorrow afternoon. The model is a wonderful result of mechanical ingenuity and will be one of the most atractive features of the display.

A large crowd of Atlantians will go dow oday to witness the festivities.

CRAWFORD MAY GIVE BOND.

The Young Fellow States That He Will Get Out This Morning.

is probable that Ed Crawtord will give bond to the amount of \$1,000 this morning. This bond will be for five indict-ments which are at present against him. Each case is separate and distinct and ne officers claim that they have good cases against the man. It will be remembered that Will and Ed Crawford were arrested about three months

ago. Will was charged with larceny from the house, it being alleged that he was implicated in the stealing of the Thornton diamonds, which disappeared during the xposition Ed was charged with forgery and several other crimes of a like nature. Some of the cases against the boys have been tried and dismissed, but the officers say

that they will be convicted in the ones to

follow. The Crawford brothers say that they are being persecuted on account of

the political opposition to their father, he

ing a strong member of the American Protective Association. Will was released on bond about on month ago, and since that time he has been in the city. Ed said yesterday afternoon that he confidently expected to give ond in all of the cases against him this

ADVERTISED LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the Atlanta, Ga., postoffice week ending October 9, 1897. Persons calling will please say advertised and give date. One cent must be paid on each advertised letter.

Male List.

A—Emory Adams, C D Athon Jr, N A Adams, William Aiford, Marce Aron, B—John L Byars, Frank Black, F M Bater, James Blackburn, J H Bennett, J N Braun, William Barton, A C Baughman, Allen Brown, Leigh R Brumby, Aiford Bailey, E L Burnett, E Beauchamp, C—Jesse T Clarke, Earl Carter, J K Corss, 2; John Cox, W A Crankshaw, William Cotman, W T Colhaner, T J Campbell, R D Cole, Johnson Cary, J Currie, D—W L Dodd, Milborn Davis, Tom Drennan, Steve Dowdel, Jim Davis, J B Davis, James P Darriel, Charles Dumas, E—D A Everett.
F—M P Fratchey, George W Freeman, G—L Gilliam, J W Gay, G W Gates, E D Gripping, C C Gibbs, A D Gilbert, H—W P Hyman, T W Hooper, P S Hill, Olive Holmes, James Hughes, J Sam-Harwell, John M Hammer, J B Harralson, Fred Hatcher, Henry Holt & Co, A G Hall, Allen Hurlen, Arthur Henry, Arthur Hodges. Male List.

ioges. I—Jim Irby. I—Spencer Johnson, James H James, L K-James T King, Hy B King, D M L-Carlos Lopes, Soloman Landis, John A Lore, James Laney, N D Luther, Walter Lee. M.-J C McPherson, G R McChesney, William' McKey, Charley McDonald, 2; Albert Morris, Mr Meyer, Charles M Molden, Dick Murphy, J J Mayfield, J R Moore, R N Manor, Rabbi I Marcoson, A McNixon, N.-Charley Narman, Dr E D Newton, O. R. F. Oncel.

N-Charley Narman, Dr E D Act.
O-B F Oneal.
P-G Prewett, N G Perry, M L Peek,
Jack Parker, Herbert Pratt, A Potts.
R-Arthur Robinson, Anderson Robinson, J A Robins, Harry Richardson, Perre
C Richards, L N Robinson, Judge Respess, Seager, G Shellnut, C E Shores,

S-R 1 Seager, G Shellnut, C E Shores, 2: Edgar Stephens, A Randolph Seaton, John Shotts, Grant Smith, Virgil Simons, John Smith, A M Slaughter.
T-G T Tyler, J C Truett, Jim Thomas, Willie D Titman.
V-Jakob Vildberger.
W-I R Wheeler, Houston Ward, Herbert Walker, C M Wallice, A C Wright, Zack Woodward, Samuel Wright.

Female List. B-Miss Savannah Brazil, Mrs Isabella anks, Katie Bailey, Miss Delia Victoria entley, Miss Katie Brooks, Mrs Mary aily, Mrs Susie Brown, Mrs Annie Bow-n, Mrs J G Boaz, 2; Miss Emma Bumk-

den, Mrs J G Boaz, 2; Miss Emma Bumkham.

C—Miss Horina Chandler, Miss Edna Earl
Cunningham, Miss Lizzie N Clark, Mrs
C L Crebs, Mrs J M Cox, Mrs B B Clay,
Mrs George T Curry, Mrs L A Cawan,
Mrs Hattie Carvest.

D—Mrs G H Dozier, Mrs Francie Darby,
Miss Sue Daniel, Mrs J S Dell, Mrs Jane
Davis, Mrs Ider Dales.

E—Miss Burnette Edon.
F—Miss Fannie J Fain.
G—Lizzie Gordon, Mrs Mamie Giles, Mrs
Mamie J Green, Miss Nara Griffer.

H—Miss Effle Hurd, Miss Eugenia Harvey, Miss Lucy Henson, Mamie Hardnet,
J—Miss Gussie Jackson, Lizzie Jackson,
K—Miss May Kiely, Mrs R O Kavanaugh,
Miss Koptish.

Miss Koptish. L—Mrs Malisa Lawrence, Miss Sallie Lin-zy, Mrs W R Lancaster, Mrs M E Lauter, Jamie Langston, Mrs Kate Lipscomb, Miss Jamie Langston, Mrs Kate Lipscomb, Miss Nellie Levy.

M—Mrs William Milner, Mrs Susan McKeehan, Miss Sallie Monroe, Mrs P E
Miner, Miss Ruth Manley, Miss Monie Martain, Mrs P J McGill, Miss Nellie Mitchell,
Molie Millbrook, Mrs L C Mapp, Mrs Joseph
Maloney, Mrs Hanner Martin, Mrs E J
Moore, Mrs Emily Moses, Miss Corrie
Morris, Mrs Ella Martin, Mrs L McNeal,
Miss Mattie Martin, Mrs L McNeal,
Miss Mattie Martin,
N—Mrs Lizzie Noonan,
O—Miss Mary O'Neal,
P—Mrs T G Pierce, Mary Powers, Miss
Agnes Potter, Miss Alice Pope, Mrs Anna
Parks.

R—Mrs J C Richards, Mrs W S Reese,
S—Mrs G M Smith, Mrs James Sands,
Mrs Littist Stocks, Miss Jennie Stovali,
Mrs Mary Smith, Sadie Smith, Mrs A A
Sharp,

Sharp.

T-Mrs A E Thrower, Miss Mollie Tearrel, Mrs Celestia Taff, Carrie Taylor.

V-Mrs Cecelia K Vanlee, Miss Valintine.

W-Mrs A Williamson, Irene Wallace,
Mrs Dollie Warren, Mrs Estelle Willis,
Miss Carrie Wilson, Amba Washington,
Mrs Sallie Wayman, Mrs Lane Watkins,
Mrs M E Wright, Mrs Octavia Walker,
Pearlie Wilson, Pearlie Winfle Lena Wilson.

Miscellaneous.

Atlanta Produce and Friut Exchange, Altmayer & Flaton Liquor Company, Atlanta Commission Company, 2; Anchor Publishing Company, General Reporter, Jones & Farmer, Medical Examiner, Oakland Floral Company, Osborn & Walcot, Purifine Medicine Company, Press Engraving and Advertising Company, South Atlantic Supply Company, Williams & Clark Fertil, Company, lantic Supply Company, Williams & Clark Fertil. Company.

To insure prompt delivery have your mail addressed to street and number.

AMOS FOX. P. M.

C. K. MADDOX, Superintendent.

You want a medicine that will keep you in good health and build up the weakened system? Then take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the only true blood purifier, nerve tonic and appetizer.

\$1.90. Atlanta to Macon and Return via Central of Georgia Railway. Tickets on sale October 11th and 12th, limited returning October 13th. Tickets will be sold from all points on Central of Georgia railway within one nundred miles of Macon at 1 cent per mile, and from points over one hundred miles at one fare round trip. Ticket office No. 16 Wall street, Kimball house.

GIRL SOLDIERS TO APPEAR AGAIN

Will Probably Take Part in the Fifth Regiment Benefit.

ARRANGEMENT NOT COMPLETED

If They Drill They Will Be a Great Drawing Card.

WILL ORGANIZE PERMANENTLY YERY SOON There Is Great Interest in the Organization-Little Doubt That Char-

ter Will Be Applied For. Foster's Light Infantry will probably make its appearance before the Atlanta public again in the course of the next two weeks. It is understood that this company will be obtained to give an exhibition drill

at the benefit to be tendered the Fifth regiment band by the Fifth regiment. It will be remembered that the company was one of the principal features of the Grady hospital concert given at the Grand opera house last week. Its success was so great that it is more than likely that Drill Master Foster will be asked to allow the young ladies to drill for the benefit of the

Fifth regiment If the Light Infantry drills it will be a great drawing card. Its recent success has caused it to attract wide attention, and a large number of people are interested in this unique military organization. Foster's Light Infantry will be made a

permanent organization and will apply for charter, being the first female military the Fifth regiment or not is not known.

When asked if he would object to having a company of pretty young ladies in the Fifth regiment, Colonel Candler said he pertainly would not and gave the question er to understand that he would not oppose their application to join the national guard. The interest which the members of the ompany have in it has not died out, and here seems to be no doubt that they will nsist that the organization be made permaient. Their success was greater than they

expected.
Sergeant Foster, who has drilled the company, and who has had charge of it since it was organized, states that if the charter is applied for, it would not be done until about one month from date. He seems to be pleased with the idea, and

s proud of the company that bears his name. He worked hard to make the drill success, and if the company drills at the Fifth Regiment benefit he will keep them practice for this occasion. The which is proposed promises to be a huge success, and the final arrangements will

Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters is known as the great regulator of the digestive organs.

Weak and Sickly, System run down. Strength all gone. Sallow and don't care whether you live or die. You have dyspepsia. Take a few Juses of Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy and it will cure you. It strengthens, and heautifies the complexion. For sale everywhere.

SOMETHING WONDERFUL.

STUTTERING CURED. Prof. G. W. Randolph, the great voice trainer of word, is now at 72 Spring street. Atlanta, Ga., on many stutterers. Several hanned stutterers of Georgia, Alabama, Virginia and the Carolinas been corresponding with the professor at his, School, Memphis, Tenn. Many from these snamed have gone to him in Memphis and have cured, but the expense of travel is so great that of have insisted on him meeting them in Atlanta, brings letters from Governor J. M. Stone, of Mi sippl, and many from great preachers and doctors stutterers, whom he has cured. The stutterer she call to see him or write at once, His charges are greasonable.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY-By vir-GEORGIA, FULLTON COUNTY—By virtue of an order of the court of ordinary, granted at September term, 1897, will be sold before the courthouse door of said county on the first Tuesday in November, 1897, within the legal hours of sale, the following property of Aibert Watts, deceased, to-wit: An undivided one-half of an interest in all that tract or parcel of land lying and being in land lot number sixty-four (64) of the seventeenth (17) district of originally Henry, now Fulton, county, Georgia, commencing at the southwest corner of said land lot and running thence cast nine hundred and sixty-four (694) feet, more or less, to formerly Stew-(986) feet, more or less, to formerly Stewart's corner, thence in a northerly dissection fourteen hundred and seventy (1470) feet to Powers' ferry road, thence westerly to original land lot line, thence south along said original land lot line to the beginning, containing 41 acres, more or less.

to the beginning, containing 41 acres, more or less.

Also all that tract or parcel of land in the city of Atlanta and part of land lot 50 of the fourteenth district of said county, fronting fifty-one (51) feet on the south side of Linden avenue, between Piedmont avenue and Butler street and running back south with same width as front eighty-five (85) feet, and bounded, according to Baylor & Latham's atlas of Atlanta, on the east by L. Pitts and J. C. Banks, and west by S. J. Johnson.

Soid for the purpose of paying debts of estate of said deceased and for distribution among his heirs. Terms cash.

John W. Grant

Administrator of Albert Watts, Dec'd.

\$2,750 Spot Cash

Will buy a beautiful 6-room cottage, No. 487 Loyd. The house was substantially built by skilled white labor. It is strictly modern and a self-selier. If you will see the house we can sell you.

We are building two other houses. When finished they will be beauties. One is a five-room cottage on Dodd avenue, near Formwalt, the other a 7-room house, corner of Pulliam and Ormond streets. Get your money ready by the time these are completed or you will get sadly left.

We have several bargains in vacant lots on Pulliam. Loyd and Pryor streets. If you have city property to exchange for farms, see us. C. H. GIRARDEAU & CO., 8 East Wall.

Thos. H. Northen. Walker Dunson

NORTHEN & DUNSON.

To Home Seekers. Investors.

\$1.90

Atlanta to Macon and Return via Southern Railway.

Tickets on sale October 11th and 12th, good to return until October 13th.
Low rates from all stations in Georgia via Southern railway.

Ticket office corner Kimbali house and union depot, Atlanta, Ga.

Oct7-d until 12

TIVESTOPS.

FOR RENT—Office space and desk in room 409 Equitable building.

Large corner lot, Picedmont avenue, \$2,000, Seven-room house, West Peachtree, just beyond Baltimore Block, for only \$6,000.

Also new 7-room house and store, occupied by owner, well adapted for drug or grocery business, on paved street, for just \$2,500. Will rent for \$350 per annum. Five acre tract Peachtree road just beyond Brookwood for \$2,500.

PIEDMONT AVE. lot. east front, near city limits, for only \$2,000.

Every clothier sells a dollar Dress Shirt. We we think ours a bit better than some we have seen. It may be they are finer Muslin than some, or it may be they

Shirt are better stayed in armhole than others.



14 Wall St., Kimball House.

I have a reat six-room cottage in West

A'so the prettiest tract of land in the city of Atlanta, containing four acres, fronting three streets and subdivided for city lets, on one of the highest points in the county in one block of two car lines pelgian block and sidewalk. Will make an elegant home for some man who wants

ulation.

WM. A. HAYGOOD

KIRKWOOD Land Co., 111/2 E. Alabama St. Phone 25

\$4,500.00,

Balance Easy Terms

\$15,000—For an elegant Peachtree home beautiful corner lot; all modern improvebeautiful corner lot; all modern improvements; terms reasonable.

\$3,000-For one of the prettiest and neatest cottages in city; 7 rooms, on nice shaded lot on Park avenue; water, etc.; \$500 cash; balance to sult buyer.

\$1,800-For 65 acres of splendid land near Decatur, on fine road, very cheap.

\$1,000-For 5½ acres near nine mile circle, 3 miles from car shed; refused \$1,800 for it.

\$2,500-For beautiful new cottage, 6 rooms, all conveniences, on first-class street.

\$10,000-For 22 lots surrounding Fraser street school, fronting five streets; splendid for investment to improve; terms easy.

If you want to buy, come and see us. Office 12 E. Alabama street. Telephone 363.

ISAAC LIEBMAN & SON, Real Estate, Renting and Loans, 28

Peachtree Street. \$2,750 BUYS 5 houses renting for \$31 per month, on Bell st.; splendid renting neighborhood; cost the owner much more money; houses well built; this investment will pay big interest. money; houses well built; this investment will pay big interest. WE HAVE one of the handsomest places in West End. 17 rooms; every possible convenience; lot 186x250, at a big bargain; little cash required, balance long time, 7 Department out.

HENRY R. POWERS, J. FLOYD JOHNSON,
President.
HENRY CLAY FAIRMAN,
Department of Correspondence.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE PETER LYNCH Do you wish to sell? Then list your proper-

Do you wish to exchange? Do you wish to buy?

Or, again, we may sell 131/2 to 18 neckband in 4 sleeve lengths insures a save a dollar. Open

ours at a shorter profit. fit. Hence you avoid having them made and coming or going.

G. W. ADAIR. FORREST ADAIR G. W. ADAIR, Real Estate and Renting Agent,

End, with gas, water and sewerage, that I can sell for \$2,000. This will suit you if you want a cozy home, in excellent neighborhood, at a bar-

reem and is a rare chance for a sale spec

This place can be bought for \$4,000, about

Attorney for South

Are you going to marry? Are you planning to keep house? Do not begin in a rented house. It can never be a real home. Have you \$300 to \$500 cash? We will sell you a pretty cottage at Kirkwood, on large lot, and furnish to suit your taste. One-fourth cash on entire purphase, balance in monthly notes not much more than rent. Paying rent does not always enrich the landlord, but surely keeps you "poor indeed."

\$1,000.00 Cash,

electric wires, all tile hearths, and mirror mantels. East front. Choice neighborhood. S. B. Turman, 8 E. Wall street, Kimball

ANSLEY BROS.

Real Estate and Loan Agents.

No. 14 and 141/2 Mangum, new houses

ATLANTA

ty here.

Then write to us or call and examine ur large and growing assortment of city roperty, suburban homes and lots, and property, suburban notices farms.

IF YOU WANT to sell any lands in Georgia which lie within fifteen miles of any railroad out of Atlanta, write us for alreadage. NOTICE TO THE

TRAVELING PUBLIC.

Modification of Alabama State Quarantine Law,

Effective this date, passengers rom Atlanta will be permitted to enter the State of Alabama, provided they hold proper health certificate to the effect that they have not been in any infected district within the past twenty (20) days, Atlanta not being considered infected. Personal baggage, valises, trunks, etc., must bear certificate of disinfection, signed by an officer of the Marine Hospital GEO. C. SMITH, Service. President and General Manager.

JOHN A. GEE, General Passenger Agent, Atlanta & West Point Railroad and The Western Ry. of Alabama.

PUM MORPHINE HABITS treated on a guarantee. No Hirsch Bros treated on a guarantee. No pay till cured. Address B. H. VEAL.Mgr., Lithia Spring Opium Cure Co., Lock Box3, Austell, Ga.

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Delay ..

May be you are ready to by

now, and may be not Make

no difference. You want

Winter Suit sooner or late

our stock, the chances are two

to one you will buy from m

when you are ready. Man

boy or child-don't care how

wears Pants. We show what

you want. Hats and Furnish

ings. Choice stock Latest

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Are not checking the sales of Willing am & Co., the champion manufacturers Doors, Windows and all classes of inside trimmings, and lumber of every description. Mantels of the best design. All agee that Willingham & Co.'s is the place to buy Building Material. No. 64 to 68 Fliott st., Atlanta, Ga. Telephone 1000.

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ne Tripud Paint Ci. Painters Aptist Suppl

41 and 43 Alabama St., Atlanta, Ga. WEDDING PRESENTS.... New Goods Arriving Daily. Reliable Goods, Fair Dealing, Bottom Prices.

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For Cotton, Woolen Oil, Saw and Grist Mills, Cotton Compresses, Guano Works, Quarries, Cotton Gins, Machine Shops, Railroads, etc.

Corrugated and V-crimped Sheet Metal for Roofing and Siding General Supply Dealers. BROWN & KING JULLLI

47-49 S. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga FOR RENT-Part of store No. 47 South Broad St

Power furnished, if desired. Apply on premises

 JAMES' BANK Moved to No. 16 East Alabama street-open from 9 to 4. Receives de poitss subject to check. Also pays 6 per cent interest on time deposits left for one month or longer. We pay more interest than any other banks; the reason for this is we pay no office rent or clerks' salary. J. H. & A. L. JAMES.

GALLOWAY COAL COMPANY WHOLESALE GALLOWAY

None better. Equal to any for all purposes, E. A. HOLMES, Gen'l Agent Yard West Hunter Street and Central Railroad. 'Phone 1018.

Everything in the Retail Department of the Linen Store will be sold , at cost within the next few weeks. I have a large and varied assortment of the Finest imported Linens, but as I am to vacate the store in order that a larger building may be erected, I am compelled to close the Retail

to be genuine. Come and see me at once and get the pick of the stock

Now is the time for the Ladies to buy Fine Linen. Linens warranted

WM. ERSKINE, Prop. Linen Store, 21 Whitehall Street. Just Received FINEST LINE OF PALMS IN THE CITY.

THE C. A. DAHL CO., 10 Marietta 5

95 Whitehall St.,

Dealer in foreign and domestic Wines, Lquors, Bottled Beer, Porter, etc., etc. Blackberry and Scuppernong (very old), Imported liquors. All liquors and wines can be safely used for medicinal purposes Pure corn whiskies, old apple and peach brandies, eins, rum, rye and Hourbon whiskies, California grape brandies. Also guns, pistols and ammunition; boots and shoes, baseball, shoes, baseballs and bats, and other leathly goods; hardware, hollowware, nails, etc. hatchets, axes, etc.; field and garden seeds. F. fiteen bushel German millet on hand kow; will be sold low. Tur-

and garden seeks. I freen bushel German millet on hand fow; will be sold low. Tur-nip seeds on hand. All orders fram country will be promptly filled at lowest rates for such goods as I handle. Fruit jars for sale—Mason's and Millville. Terra cash.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS. ANDREW J. BRYAN & CO., Architects.
344 and 346 Equitable Building.
ATLANTA, GA. R. T. Dersey, P. H. Brewster, Albert DORSEY, BREWSTER & HOWELL

Offices-1, 2, 3. 4, 5 and 6 Lowe building J. E. VAN VALKENBURG,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Practice in state and federal courts

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